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MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK

OF THE

City of Hoboken

1913

WITH

CIVIL LIST

PREPARED BY

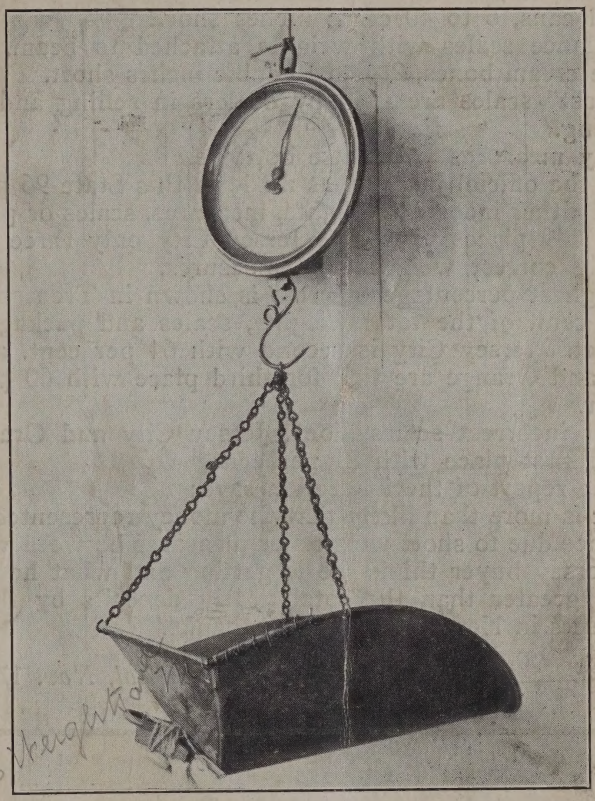
THE ROBERT L. STEVENS FUND

FOR MUNICIPAL RESEARCH IN HOBOKEN

Price, 60 Cents

UNION HILL, N. J.
DISPATCH PRINTING COMPANY

Short Press Comments
ON
Short Weights and Measures



WEIGHTOGRAMS

An honest pint in hand is worth a quart in some grocery stores

Possibly some dealers felt the standard weights and measures makers were too generous

When is a quart not a quart?

It's a poor "fixed" scale that won't weigh both ways

If the turkey looks small for its weight may be there's a reason

Newark Star, Nov. 21, 1910

Robert L. Stevens Fund
FOR
Municipal Research in Hoboken
Hudson Trust Building,
Hoboken, N. J.

HOW NEW JERSEY PEOPLE ARE ROBBED BY FALSE WEIGHTS

Ice scales, 4 to 24 lbs. "fast."

Oil cans, 6 to 40 cubic inches short.

Balance scales with weights attached to beam.

Ice cream boxes, 2½ to 10 cubic inches short.

"Fast" scales are used by dealers in selling and "slow" in buying.

Dry measures with false bottoms.

In the official inspections made in this State 96 per cent. showed either incorrect weights, measures, scales or packages.

Of 149 places visited in Jersey City only three had exclusively correct weights and measures.

Highest percentage of error is shown in Trenton, where 67 per cent. of the total weights, scales and packages were incorrect. Jersey City is second with 64 per cent. and Hoboken and Orange are tied for third place with 60 per cent. of error.

For incorrect scales alone, Jersey City and Orange are tied for first place with 81 per cent.

The report of the inspection says:

"It is more than likely that the money represented by the difference due to short weights or measures between what the New Jersey buyer thinks he is getting and what he actually gets is greater than the total yearly deposits by the same purchasers in New Jersey savings banks."

Jersey Journal, Nov. 17, 1910

A CRUSADE ON THE PUBLIC CHEATS

. . . The revelations of this widespread and systematic cheating, which have stirred up the people as well as officials, were made by a private institution. . . . **There is no favoritism and no political partisanship in this data and it can all be officially verified. . . . But we must look beyond the municipality to the Governor and legislature for an adequate remedy. . . . The state should have strict oversight of the enforcement of the law in municipalities.** This matter relates to the general welfare of the people and it is within the province of State regulation. . . .

Newark Morning Star, Nov. 18, 1910

THAT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REPORT

Public men would do well to investigate before they accept the so-called report on false weights and measures sent to the Secretary of State yesterday. This report was written by **the same band of fakirs** who put out the false reports about Hoboken's finances. Already evidence is accumulating in many quarters that many of the statements in it are grossly untrue.

Hoboken Observer, Nov. 17, 1910

UNCLE SAM AFTER FAKE SCALES

Much of the Work in This State Was Carried On by Federal Authorities

....The inquiry into weights and measures by the Robert L. Stevens Fund was conducted under the auspices of the Secretary of State. The instruments and standards used in testing weights, scales, measures and packages were supplied by the U. S. Bureau of Standards. The greater part of the examinations were made by two of the most efficient inspectors employed by the New York Superintendent of Weights and Measures, Dr. Fritz Reichmann. For the remaining examinations the investigator was trained by Commissioner Driscoll, formerly of the New York Bureau of Weights and Measures, and his assistants, particularly Mr. Lee J. Mills.

The report on Atlantic City, Bridgeport, Elizabeth, Newark, New Brunswick and Trenton is mainly that of the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

Among the directors of the Robert L. Stevens Fund for Municipal Research in Hoboken is Dr. F. A. Cleveland, chosen by the President of the United States as head of the national inquiry into the efficiency of Government departments.

Jersey Journal, Nov. 19, 1910

NEWARK

Peanut Seller Fined for Short Measure

Newark Ev. Star, Nov. 23, 1910

BAYONNE

Fined $50 for Short Measure Oil

Jersey Journal, Dec. 28, 1910

JERSEY CITY

Weights and Measures Inspections Were Jokes

Jersey Journal, Dec. 21, 1910

STATE BUREAU OF WEIGHTS PLANNED

J. B. R. Smith Has Bill Which He Will Introduce in the Next Legislature

TRENTON, Nov. 25.—Assistant Secretary of State J. B. R. Smith has drawn a bill for the establishment of a state bureau of weights and measures and will endeavor to secure its introduction at the next session of the legislature.

At the present time the bill is in tentative form, but it aims to remedy the conditions exposed by the recent report of the Robert L. Stevens Fund for Municipal Research.

Newark Star, Nov. 26, 1910

STATE WEIGHT BUREAU URGED

Revision of Local Ordinance Also Suggested as Result of Fraud Disclosures

RETAIL GROCERS TO THE FRONT

Newark News, Nov. 18, 1910

It is stated that, as a result of the short weights and scant measures found throughout New Jersey by agents for the Stevens Research Bureau, the incoming legislature will be asked to create a state department of weights and measures. . . . . It is up to the new legislature to adopt drastic measures for ending the wrong.

Paterson Guardian, Nov. 26, 1910

HAD WEIGHT PROBE HERE

The investigators of the Stevens' Fund concurred in the report of the **United States Bureau of Standards,** which, in describing the situation in this state, said: **"Conditions in the state are deplorable, and many of the inhabitants and many of the honest merchants are undoubtedly suffering on account of the failure of the legislature to protect them in this very vital matter."**

Atlantic City Union, Nov. 18, 1910

FALSE WEIGHTS

....The highest percentage of errors was shown in this city, where sixty-seven per cent. of the total weights, measures, scales and packages were incorrect.

If . . . the state laws are largely responsible for the condition found by the investigators, **the incoming legislature should enact all the law that is necessary to assure to the buyer full weight and measure when he goes into the market to purchase the necessaries of life.**

Trenton Gazette, Nov. 18, 1910

ORDINANCE A JOKE SAYS GONZALES

. . . Mayor Gonzales and President C. H. C. Jagels of the Hoboken Board of Trade both made statements to-day. . . . Mayor Gonzales said: "**The present ordinance covering the duties of sealer of weights and measures, in so far as it is in actual operation, is a joke. You would be surprised if you only knew the character of men using false measures and short weights.**

"The sealer of weights and measures should be made absolutely responsible. It should be his duty to compel every dealer to have honest weights and honest measures. As it is now everybody is pulling strings, with the result that it is next to impossible for the minor officials to do their duty fully.

"The ordinance says the sealer of weights and measures shall keep a register of the condition of all weights and and report each year the same to the city clerk. This is not done at present."

Jersey Journal, Nov. 18, 1910

HOBOKEN WEIGHER BLAMES THE PUBLIC

Charles Georgeot, who is sealer of weights and measures for Hoboken, says that where conditions are bad, as described in the report given out from the Secretary of State's office on Wednesday, it is largely the fault of the buying public. He declares that he has frequently suspected places of tricky work, but that when he went about the task of apprehending offenders he was never able to get any aid from the people who were defrauded.

. . . Georgeot . . . is paid by the fee system and says that the returns from the work are not sufficient to warrant a man putting in his entire time on the job. He is expected, under the city ordinance creating his office, to inspect all scales, measures and weights at least once a year. This he has done already, he says, and in some cases has made more than one visit in suspected quarters. Last spring he found several fish dealers who were using weights marked four pounds that really registered three, and forced them to discontinue the practice.

Jersey Journal, Nov. 18, 1910

SHORT WEIGHT PROBE BY MONTCLAIR MAYOR

The matter of fraudulent weights and measures will be officially investigated in Montclair.

Newark News, Nov. 19, 1910

NOW FOR AN INVESTIGATION

The Board of Aldermen is at last on the right track. Now let its investigation of the charges made by the Municipal Research Fund be thorough and impartial and some good will come of it.....

Jersey City is setting an example that the municipal authorities in every other city and town in this state should follow. *Jersey Journal, Nov.* 23, 1910

PUBLIC MUST BE PROTECTED

Passaic was not investigated, but it is quite certain that the conditions here are not different from those in the cities named in the report. . . . Whether or not the next legislature takes action to provide a remedy, the municipality should protect its own, by either delegating some not overworked official to make an occasional inspection or appointing a new official to attend to such duties and pay him a nominal salary.

Passaic Herald, Nov. 22, 1910

. . . Conditions here are apparently no worse . . . and are no doubt due to the lack of proper state supervision. Some of the many thousands of dollars that are being wasted in others directions may be spent, to the great benefit of the public, in enforcing the standards. The matter should not be left entirely to municipal regulation.

Trenton Evening Times, Nov. 18, 1910

NEWARK SEALER VERIFIES REPORT

But Asserts That Department of Weights and Measures Is Without Equipment

Jersey Journal, Nov. 19, 1910

Mayor Haussling Takes Cognizance of Allegations Regarding Conditions in Newark

". . . . The case is strong enough to make it our duty to ascertain the full truth and apply whatever remedies the facts shall justify . . . . and it the duty of the city government to provide the proper means to insure honesty in weights and measures. . . ." (Mayor Haussling.)

"There is not one word published in the News article and ascribed to me that I would change," said Mr. Sullivan. "It was the positive truth, and I am glad it has stirred up both the city officials and the people of Newark. . . ." (Sealer J. H. Sullivan.)

Newark Evening News, Nov. 19, 1910

MOUNT IS SURE STORES CHEAT

Weights and Measures Committee Chairman has Ocular Proof of Short Measures

FAVORS STRONGER ORDINANCE

Newark Morning Star, Nov. 18, 1910

NUTLEY WEIGHT WATCHER AWARE OF SHORTAGE

Trenton Free American, Nov. 18, 1910

VACANCY IN PUBLIC OFFICE IN ORANGE

Needs Sealer of Weights and Measures, Says Mayor

SENDS STRONG MESSAGE

Orange Chronicle, Nov. 22, 1910

UNJUST MEASURES

. . . It is probable that there always will be a certain amount of dishonesty attached to trade. This tendency can be largely checked and the interests of the public protected by legal provision and enforcement. Elizabeth is to be congratulated upon its excellent showing throughout the investigation. . . . *Elizabeth Times, Nov.* 19, 1910

FULL WEIGHT TO CUSTOMERS IN BAYONNE

Inspector Mainhard Declares That There Is Very Little Cheating on the Part of Merchants

Jersey Journal, Nov. 19, 1910

....We are glad to see that Paterson does not figure in this list of delinquents, but it would be well if our local authorities should make an investigation here, as it is hardly conceivable that we have no offenders, either through dishonesty or ignorance. *Paterson Press, Nov.* 19, 1910

NO SAFEGUARD TO SHORT MEASUREMENTS

For Years This City Has Had No Sealer Of Weights To Protect Buyers

Atlantic City Review, Nov. 19, 1910

ARE MERCHANTS DISHONEST?

A law will have to be passed not only in this state, but in every state, which will make it impossible for dishonest scale and measure makers to remain in business.

Jersey Journal, Nov. 18, 1910

HOW HOBOKEN PEOPLE WERE FLEECED

DENTED MEASURES CAUSED BIG LOSS TO CONSUMERS

The report on false weights and measures in eleven New Jersey cities, recently issued by the Secretary of State, characterized conditions in these cities as "deplorable," and the above pictures illustrate some of the ways a customer is fooled. These pictures are of a scale (cover) and measures found in use in several of the 196 Hoboken stores visited by investigators from the Robert L. Stevens Fund, and prove that certain dealers could give "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" a few points at his own game. The scale shown, on cover is half a pound fast—made so by the attachment of a bar of iron to the handle of the scoop. The four decrepit tin measures are all "short," due to having their capacity reduced by dented sides and "cupped-up" bottoms. The so-called quart measure on the extreme right is a sure profit maker, being half a pint short, and the unsuspecting customer pays for a quart and gets only a pint and a half. By using liquid measures to sell dry commodities—such as peas, beans, etc.—the dealer is netted a comfortable profit of from 15 to 18 per cent.—and again the ultimate consumer is the loser. Thirty-eight stores practiced this "trade custom" in Hoboken, and several dealers also used measures with double bottoms.

Revelations as to the revolting conditions under which food was prepared led to the enactment by Congress of a pure food law. Revelations as to the prevalence of false scales, weights and measures throughout the cities visited by the United States Bureau of Standards and the Robert L. Stevens Fund are likely to result in a revised and adequate state law and the establishment of efficient bureaus of weights and measures in all the large cities.

Jersey Journal, Nov. 29, 1910

Robert L. Stevens Fund for Municipal Research

No. 11

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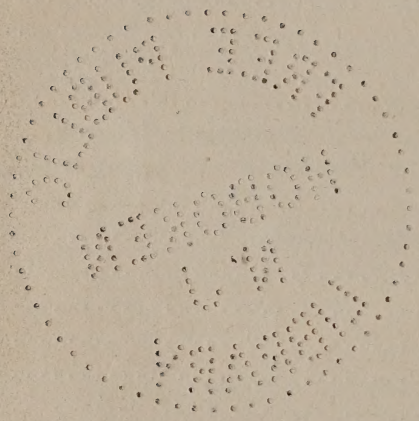

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FOREWORD.

This little pamphlet is published with the sincere hope that the citizens of Hoboken will learn their city. Not one word of criticism or praise can be found from cover to cover and it is hoped that the issue of this Municipal Year Book will bring forth many suggestions from our citizens.

Each year this book should be issued showing annual changes in our city government, so that looking back into the past, we shall then be able to count the municipal milestones of progress.

To my mind there are three good reasons for the publication of this book:

1. The fundamental principle underlying the theory of education is the development of good citizens and I feel that every school boy and girl should be given a copy of this book and made to study and recite on it along with the other school routine.

2. Just as surely as every citizen is a taxpayer so does each become a member of the municipal corporation and has a right to know every power and duty of the men hired to do his bidding.

3. Strangers thinking of making their residence in Hoboken have a right to ask "What have you to offer in the way of municipal government if I should decide to come to Hoboken?"

I take this opportunity to thank the Robert L. Stevens Fund for its generous spirit in giving this book to the citizens of Hoboken.

MARTIN COOKE, Mayor.

FOREWORD BY THE R. L. STEVENS FUND FOR MUNICIPAL RESEARCH IN HOBOKEN.

The publication of the Municipal Year Book has for its objects: objects:

1. The instruction of the citizens of Hoboken along municipal lines.

2. The attraction of the citizens of other municipalities toward Hoboken.

3. Its use in schools in teaching the subject of "Hoboken."

4. Protection to the taxpaying public.

5. Help to the business public.

Practically the book was written by the city of Hoboken. Actually the first copy was drafted by the Stevens Fund and a copy of that part pertaining to the several departments was forwarded to the head of each department for his suggestions. Some department heads availed themselves of this opportunity by rewriting the draft completely, others suggested changes and omissions or additions while a few were satisfied with the first draft.

In the back will be found the list of the employees of this city.

The Stevens Fund takes this opportunity to thank the city officials for their co-operation in the preparation of this pamphlet which it now gives to the citizens of Hoboken with the hope that the custom once started will be continued from year to year and the book made a valuable asset to the city of Hoboken.

THE ROBERT L. STEVENS FUND FOR MUNICIPAL RESEARCH IN HOBOKEN.

PREFACE.

The city of Hoboken was incorporated in 1855 with a population of 6,727. In 1910, according to the United States Census it had a population of 70,324 persons. The land area of the city is 830 acres and it has a denser population than any city in the United States. While New York City has 25 persons to every acre of area, Hoboken has 84 persons to every acre of area. It has a waterfront along the Hudson River of about one and one-half miles.

Since the establishment of the Hamburg-American steamship line in 1863, the foreign commerce of the port has increased at a marvelous rate. Six large steamship lines now dock at Hoboken piers, as follows: Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd; Holland-America; Scandinavian-American; the Wilson and Clyde lines.

It is the terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad system, and the Erie and West Shore lines have stations in the city. It is connected with New York by steam ferries operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and by tunnels under the Hudson River.

The city has 24 churches, two missions, a Seamen's Home and a Widows' Home, two Salvation Army homes, four agencies devoted to caring for children, ten relief and loan societies, five parochial schools, a Hebrew Institute, a Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, the United Aid Society and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Among the other agencies working for the improvement of civic and social conditions are the Hoboken Board of Trade, Robert L. Stevens Fund for Municipal Research, the Hoboken Committee of the Citizens' Federation of Hudson County, Woman's Club, and Elective Commission Government League.

Hoboken has two national banks, four trust companies, one savings bank and one private bank.

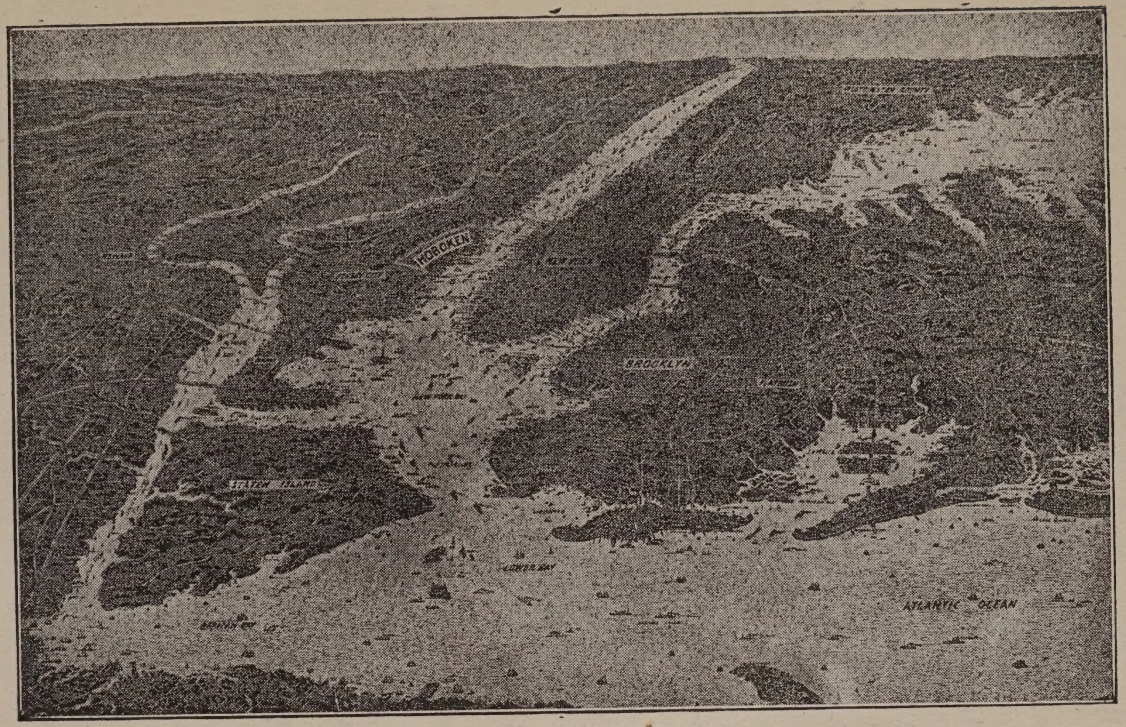
The largest charitable institution is St. Mary's Hospital with an accommodation of 400 patients.

Hoboken supports one company of infantry of the Fourth

Regiment of New Jersey National Guard and a troop of cavalry, the Hudson Troop, not affiliated with the National Guard, numerous Boy Cadet Corps and Boy Scout Troops.

During the year a Public School Athletic League was organized.

HOBOKEN the centre of a population of 5,000,000



Note the location

HISTORIC HOBOKEN.

Although Castle Point may have been seen by some of the early navigators who, it is claimed, entered the Hudson River during the sixteenth century, no record of it appears until the memorable voyage of Henry Hudson. After this daring navigator had ascended his river for one hundred and fifty miles, he returned toward its mouth, and, in consequence of an encounter with the Indians on Manhattan Island, anchored the Half Moon in Weehawken Cove, on October 2, 1609, where the serpentine rocks of the neighboring point made such an impression upon Robert Juet, the mate, that he says in his log: "Within a while after, we got downe two leagues beyond that place, and anchored in a Bay, cleere from all danger of them on the other side of the river, where we saw a good piece of ground; and hard by it there was a Cliffe, that looked of the colour of white greene, as though it were either Copper, or Silver Myne; and I think it to be one of them, by the trees that grow upon it. For they are all burned, and the other places are greene as grasse."

From that date Castle Point has occupied a place in history.

Origin of the Name "Hoboken."

But long before Hudson's day, the island of which it formed a part, and which is now the city of Hoboken, was known to the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, who, even if they had no permanent settlement there, must have visited it frequently, for there they procured the stone from which they fashioned their pipe bowls. On this account they called the place "Hopoghan Hackingh," or "Land of the Tobacco Pipe."

First Recorded Deed of Our City.

In the first recorded deed in the annals of New Netherland, "the land called Hobocan Hackingh" is conveyed by its Indian owners, on July 12, 1630, to the Director and Council of New Netherland, who were acting on behalf of Michael Pauw, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, Lord of Achtienhoven, and one of the members of the Dutch West India Company. Pauw also acquired the other land on the west shore of the Hudson River and New York Bay from Weehawken to, and including, Staten

Island, and became the "patroon" of this region, which he named "Pavonia." As far as known, Pauw never came to America, and as the other members of the West India Company objected to his monopoly of the lands across the Hudson from Manhattan Island, he finally sold out his interest in Pavonia to the Company in 1634 or 1635.

Early Settlement.

An agent of Pauw, named Cornelius Van Vorst, settled at Ahasimus, in which is now Jersey City (where his descendants live to this day), and his son, Hendrick Van Vorst, was probably the first white occupant of Hoboken, although he appears to have had only a farm there and no house, as he probably lived at his father's in Ahasimus. He returned to Holland in the summer of 1639 and there he died, and the next year Director-General Kieft, the governor of New Netherland, leased Hoboken to Aert Teunissen Van Putten and agreed to build a small house there. Van Putten improved the place, started farming, and erected a brew-house, but on the outbreak of war with the Indians in 1643 he was killed while on a trading expedition to Sandy Hook, and his farm was laid desolate and all his buildings burned, except the brewery, which was still standing in 1649.

In 1645, Van Putten's widow married Sybout Claesen, a carpenter in New Amsterdam, and they laid claim to Hoboken, but Governor Kieft did not allow their claim and leased the island to Dierck Claesen, from Bremen, who afterwards abandoned the place, so that at the end of the year 1649 it lay unoccupied. Nicholas Varleth acquired an interest in Hoboken a few years later, and in 1663 he received a formal grant of the land from Governor Peter Stuyvesant, which was confirmed to him by Governor Carteret in 1668, after the English conquest.

The Bayards Come Into Possession.

Varleth, in 1665, had married Anna, the sister of Governor Stuyvesant and the widow of Samuel Bayard. On Varleth's death, in 1675, his heirs succeeded to his estate, and from them the Hoboken property was acquired by his step-son, Samuel Bayard, Jr., in 1711. The latter's descendants continued in possession of Hoboken until the Revolutionary War, and improved

the estate. In the time of William Bayard the last of his immediate family to own Hoboken, his mansion stood on Castle Point, and near it were many farm buildings while around were beautiful gardens, fine orchards, meadows and other farm lands. It was said, "a better fishing place for catching shad, etc., there is not on the North River, with plenty of oysters in the creek and before the door." In such a paradise Mr. Bayard spent his summers and entertained with large hospitality. Among his guests were Mr. Quincy, of Massachusetts, in 1773, and the delegates from that State to the Continental Congress, in 1775.

Hoboken During the Revolutionary War.

At the beginning of the Revolution, William Bayard was on the side of the colonies, and even served on a Committee of Fifty Whig sympathizers with Jay, Lewis and other patriots. But when the British captured New York, in 1776, he thought that the American cause was a lost one, and went over to the British side, even joining the King's army, in which he had the rank of colonel. His farm at "Hoebuck" was a prey to both sides during the war. In 1778 some of the Light Horse of Washington's army raided the place and carried off a great number of cattle, and in August, 1780, it was completely laid waste and all the buildings burned, except a small one near the ferry, by a party of Americans.

Hoboken came near seeing the capture of Benedict Arnold, for "Light Horse Harry" Lee, with three dragoons and three led horses, waited there many hours one autumn night in 1780, hoping that Sergeant John Champe would succeed in his bold plan of kidnapping the traitor in New York, and bringing him across the river, but owing to a sudden change of Arnold's headquarters the plan miscarried.

As he had taken up arms against his country, Bayard's Hoboken estate was confiscated by the State of New Jersey, and at the close of the Revolution was ordered to be sold at public auction. Hearing of the proposed sale, General von Steuben, who did so much to drill the Revolutionary Army into shape and make it an effective fighting machine, wrote to Governor William Livingston, of New Jersey, and asked if he might not buy the estate before it was auctioned off, for he had evidently taken a great fancy to it. In reply Livingston wrote him that,

although he "scarcely knew a gentleman on the whole Continent whom our Assembly would take a greater pleasure in obliging than Baron Steuben," yet the Assembly could not, without passing a new special law in his favor, withdraw the estate from public sale, and that this would establish a bad precedent and give rise to much jealousy. Baron Steuben's only course, then, would be to buy the property at the auction through an agent, if unable to attend himself. Governor Livingston then added this piece of friendly advice, which will be appreciated by all summer sojourners in Hoboken: "But if you never were on the spot yourself in the months of July, August and September, and I thought myself at liberty to obtrude my advice upon you, I would say that considering how often you are exposed to the loss of blood in the way of your profession as a Soldier, I would dissuade you from putting it in the power of the Musquitoes at Hoebuck to augment the effusion, for never did I set foot on a place where that troublesome and venomous little volatile, during those months, swarmed in greater abundance."

In General von Steuben's answer to this epistle, he seems to feel hurt at the refusal of his request, and perhaps at the rather trifling tone of the Governor's letter, and, at any rate, he withdraws his application and appears to have made no further attempt to acquire Hoboken.

Purchased by Colonel John Stevens.

The auction sale was held on March 16, 1784, and the Bayard estate was bought by Colonel John Stevens for about $90,000. Colonel Stevens was born in 1749 and belonged to a family already distinguished in New Jersey. His grandfather had come to New York in the early part of the eighteenth century as a law officer of the Crown and had afterwards resided in Perth Amboy, at one time the leading town of East Jersey. His father became vice-president of the Council of New Jersey, president of the Council of East Jersey Properties, president of the New Jersey State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and held various other positions of honor and dignity, and he married Elizabeth Alexander, a sister of William Alexander, who laid claim to the Earldom of Sterling and was a famous general in the Revolutionary Army. Colonel John

himself was an officer in the same army, and was also treasurer of the State of New Jersey during the greater part of the war.

The engineering achievements of Colonel John Stevens and his sons have been so often recouted that it is not necessary to enlarge upon them here.

Hoboken As a Pleasure Resort.

As many as twenty thousand people would cross the ferry in a single day to spend a few hours on the Green, along the River Walk, and in the Elysian Fields. There were delightful occupations and entertainments for all ages and classes. Among the popular attractions were "aerial ways," a circular railway, and a primitive form of Ferris wheel. Refreshments of all kinds were to be had at the "76 House," near the ferry, part of which was the only one of Colonel Bayard's buildings left after the conflagration of 1780, at the "Colonnade," a pavilion erected by Colonel Stevens in the Elysian Fields in 1830, and at many other places.

The visitor, on arriving by the ferry, would be landed at the foot of a little hill, on which stood the "76 House," a little to the south of what is now Newark street, between Hudson and Washington streets. North of the "76 House" was the beautiful lawn known as "The Green," which sloped from Washington street down to the river and was bounded on the north by First street. Here the visitor might spend his hours enjoying the pleasant scene or indulging in some of the many amusements which were all around for his entertainment, but if he desired to find a quieter spot or explore the natural beauties of the place, there was a path, lined with fine old elms, which led toward Castle Point and then turned off to the shore, where it ran between the cliffs and the river's edge, and was known as the River Walk, until north of the Point, it led into the Elysian Fields, where tall trees stood in a fine, park-like expanse which extended from the present location of Tenth street to the Cove at Fifteenth street, and from Willow avenue to the river. In the early part of the nineteenth century this part of Hoboken was known by the less classical name of "Turtle Grove," for here the epicurean members of the "Hoboken Turtle Club" assembled to enjoy their succulent dinners.

Just north of the spot where Castle Point projects farthest

into the river is a hollow in the cliff, called Sybil's Cave, in which is a spring of water and which was one of the most popular resorts. This place gained great notoriety at the time of the mysterious death of Mary Rogers, the "beautiful cigar girl," whose body was found in the river near by. She had left her home in New York, where she was widely known and greatly admired, on a Sunday morning and was not seen again by her family until her body was found several days afterwards. The mystery of her murder, which caused the greatest sensation of the day, was never completely solved, but her fate led Edgar Allan Poe to write the sotry of "The Mystery of Marie Roget," in which all the circumstances of Mary Rogers' death are minutely recounted, with the exception that the scenes are laid in Paris instead of in New York and Hoboken, and the case is analyzed with a mastery unequaled by any of the modern writers of detective stories.

A Proposed Public Park.

Colonel Stevens did all in his power to preserve the natural beauty of Hoboken and to add to its attractiveness, but he realized that with its nearness to New York and its convenience for commerce, the inroads of business would, sooner or later, destroy its charms, unless the place could be reserved as a public park. He therefore drew up a scheme by which the City of New York was to acquire the shore front of Hoboken as well as the ferry. It is doubtful if this plan was published at the time, but it is of interest in giving an insight to the character and amazing foresight of Colonel Stevens.

Suggested as a Part of New York City.

He proposed that a number of pavilions should be erected, and that "every effort should be resorted to, to render them the most finished specimens of architectural beauty and elegance." He thought that nothing could have a more powerful tendency to elevate the mass of the people than the free intercourse of all classes amid such beautiful surroundings. He believed that the revenue from the ferries would increase enormously with the growth of New York, and make their acquisition a most profitable one for the city. In case, however, the Corporation of New

York is unable to supply the requisite capital at once, he said that "two gentlemen of undoubted credit" (John Jacob Astor and Dr. David Hosack) offer to finance the scheme. And he himself was willing to "superintend gratis all operations necessary for carrying the contemplated improvements into effect."

A Scheme Which Almost Altered Our History.

One more instance of Colonel John Stevens's far-sighted genius must be cited: He drew up a project for an elevated railway, to start from the Battery in New York, pass up Greenwich or Washington street until opposite Hoboken, when it was to turn and cross the Hudson river to Hoboken, and continue over Bergen Hill to Little Falls on the Passaic river. Another account of this project says that the railway was to go all the way to Philadelphia and Washington. The Hudson river bridge was to carry passengers and teams, as well as the railway, and was to serve also as an aqueduct to convey pure Jersey water to New York.

Development of the Ferry.

A history of Hoboken would scarcely be completely disassociated from the name of Stevens—to this family the city owes much. It was here on his ferry in 1811, that John Stevens ran the first steam ferryboat, the Julianna, his own invention and the first steam ferryboat in the world.

In Blunt's Strangers' Guide to New York, 1817, we find this notice:

TO HOBOKEN.

"A steam ferry boat sails from the bottom of Murray street every half hour from sunrise to sunset. Fare 1 shilling.

Carriages from $1.00 to $1.50.

"A sail boat for the same place starts from the bottom of Spring Street. Fare 12½c."

It is interesting to know that for some time these boats were run by the clock in the steeple of St. Paul's Church. In those days the ferry landing was at Vesey street. In 1817 it was moved to Murray street, and in 1818 to Barclay street, its present site.

John Stevens died in 1838 and was succeeded by his son, Robert L. Stevens, who was considered one of the greatest American engineers of his day. He not only built machinery for steamboats but modeled their hulls as well, and he succeeded in attaining unheard of speeds with them. He did not confine his attention to steamboats alone, but was most successful as a designer of yachts, and his masterpiece, the Maria, launched in 1845, at Hoboken, was the fastest sailing craft afloat and could more than hold her own with most of the steam vessels of her time.

A Resort for Notable New Yorkers.

John Jacob Astor, known as the richest American of his time, became a resident of Hoboken, taking up his abode in the Astor Villa, a building which still stands (though greatly altered) on the southwest corner of Washington and Second streets. He mingled freely with the throngs of pleasure seekers who frequented the "Green" and "River Walk."

William Cullen Bryant referred to this "River Walk" as one of the most beautiful in America. Here, too, came Madam Jumel, a noted figure of the early history of New York. Fitz-Greene Halleck, the poet and wit, also spent much of his time here. Washington Irving and Martin Van Buren, too, often crossed on the ferry to visit their friend, Astor, at his palatial mansion on the "Green."

The millionaire and his literary friend were often seen driving or walking in Hoboken, and they were both very popular in a score of Dutch Homesteads about town.

Not only to Halleck, Irving and Bryant have the woods of Castle Point and the Elysian Fields furnished inspiration; but many of the actors and authors familiar to Old New York, could be seen daily strolling along the River bank or in the sylvan solitudes of Hoboken's forest glades.

The March of Commerce.

But the perfection of the steam ferryboat, and the advent of the steamship decided the future of Hoboken and slowly but surely its rural beauties disappeared before the march of commerce. All that remains now to us of its former beauty is the present ground at Castle Point, most of which has been recently

acquired by Stevens Institute and thus fortunately preserved to the generations of the future. On the "River Walk" if one cares to investigate, Sybils Cave may still be seen, but access to it can be gained only by courtesy of the proprietor of the café which is built at the foot of the bluff—as the cave itself is entirely hidden by the building. It is used as a sort of wine cellar at present.

On Bloomfield street, between 11th and 12th, in the plot of ground owned by Mr. F. G. Himpler, one may still see several large trees, the last of the wooded splendor of the Elysian Fields: "The picturesque village on the banks of the Hudson opposite New York," has given way to the mile-square city that shelters 70,000 people of every known race and creed, and whose occupants are more diversified than in any city of America.

The shore-front along which Hudson coasted in his little Half Moon three hundred and two years ago, and which later witnessed the development of the steamboat, and still later, the speed contests between many of America's fleetest sailing yachts, is now the docking place for some of the largest steamships afloat—here too a large proportion of the merchandise which enters and leaves the port of New York is handled—while the great tide of travel ebbs and flows unceasingly.

Our city is rich in memory and tradition from Henry Hudson down, and it is associated closely with the beginning and development of so much that has made America what it is to-day —the steamboat, the railroad, the iron-clad warship and the fleet pleasure yacht; such a city should command a place in the affection of every inhabitant.

Outline of Events.

No less interesting is the history of the city's rapid growth in population and industries—though nothing more than a brief outline can be attempted here.

Hoboken's existence as an incorporated city began on March 28, 1855, at that time the population numbering 6,727; we celebrated our semi-centennial in 1905 with 65,468 population. After its creation as a city the events of importance might be set in order as follows—in 1855 the first stage route was established; in 1857 the first water mains were laid; in 1858 School No. 1

(the recent demolition of which has excited many of our citizens unduly), was opened.

The first year of the Civil War saw horse cars on Washington street. In 1862 Number 2 School was opened; in 1863 came the construction of the Erie Railroad, and the riots in connection therewith; in 1865 the establishment of the First National Bank —in the early seventies, the opening of School No. 3, and Stevens Institute—in the late seventies, the improvement of Hudson and Church Squares and the building of Number 4 School.

In the eighties the elevator lift and elevated road were built to the Hill, the city fathers moved into the new City Hall; then came the construction of the West Shore Railroad along the Hillside, the opening of the 14th Street Ferry, the organization of the Second National Bank, and the opening of School No. 5.

In the years between 1890 and 1900 we note the organization of the Hudson Trust, the building of School No. 6, the organization of a paid Fire Department, the construction of the Hudson County Boulevard, the horse cars superseded by the trolley, No. 7 School dedicated, the Trust Company of N. J. formed and the elevator lift at 19th street put in operation.

The years from 1900 to the present time are marked by the establishment of the Hudson Trust, the inception of the Board of Trade, opening of School No. 8, the formation of the Jefferson Trust Co., the completion of School No. 9, the opening of the Hudson Tunnels, the completion of the new ferry terminal and Lackawanna Station, the Hudson-Fulton Celebration and the opening of the new High School. Thus is the march of events set forth in brief.—Reprint in part from the Board of Trade Bulletin of October, 1911.

NOTE.—The Stevens Fund is also indebted to the Board of Trade for the use of the Map of Hoboken and the Birds Eye View.

ELECTORATE
MAYOR
CITY COUNCIL
TREASURER
COLLECTOR OF REVENUE
RECORDER
EXCISE COMMISSION
TAX COMMISSIONERS
SINKING FUND COMMISSION
WATER REGISTRAR
WATER COMMISSIONERS
CITY CLERK
COMPTROLLER
INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
LICENSE INSPECTOR
COMPOSITION COUNSEL
OVERSEER OF THE POOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKS
PARK KEEPER
CUSTODIAN OF CITY HALL
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS FOR COUNCIL
STREET COMMISSIONERS
CITY PHYSICIAN
BUILDING INSPECTOR
EXCISE INSPECTOR
ASSESSOR OF IMPROVEMENTS
FIRE COMMISSIONERS
CITY SURVEYOR
POLICE COMMISSIONERS
BOARD OF HEALTH
BOARD OF EDUCATION
PLAYGROUND COMMISSION
BOARD OF ASSESSORS
CEMETERY TRUSTEES
LIBRARY TRUSTEES
SPECIAL ENGINEERS

THE MAYOR.

The mayor is elected directly by the people. His term of office is two years. He must be thirty years of age and have been a resident of the city for two years. His permanent removal from the city automatically terminates his duties as mayor. His salary is $2,000 per year. He is not required to give full time. He appoints each year one member to the board of police commissioners, board of health, board of playground commissioners, board of trustees of the public library, board of commissioners of assessments of taxes and board of commissioners of improvements. He appoints the members of the board of fire commissioners, board of education and acts with the council in the appointment of city surveyors. He is ex-officio a member of the board of trustees of the Hoboken cemetery, of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund, of the board of trustees of the free public library and is presiding officer of the police commissioners.

It is the duty of the mayor to see that state laws and city ordinances are enforced and to carry out this purpose he may appoint special police for twenty-four hours in case of riot, or to arrest, without due process of law, persons who he believes have violated a law or ordinance.

He has the power to veto over ordinances or resolutions of the common council and in case of ordinances involving an expenditure of over $50, his veto is final unless passed by a three-fourths vote. In all other cases a two-thirds vote is necessary to overrule his veto.

He may perform marriage ceremonies and has the powers of justice of the peace in criminal matters.

The mayor signs all warrants on the city treasurer, except for bonds, certificates of indebtedness and interest thereon.

He must pass upon all bills against the city and return them within ten days. In case he disapproves and refuses to sign a bill it may be ordered paid by a majority vote of the council.

COMPTROLLER.

The comptroller is appointed by the common council for three years. His salary is $3,500 and he is assisted by an assistant

comptroller who receives $1,500. The comptroller is required to give a bond of $5,000; his assistant the same. Full time is required of both comptroller and assistant.

The comptroller is the bookkeeper for the city. He keeps accounts showing the appropriations to each department, the charges made from time to time against these appropriations, and is able at any time to state the unencumbered balance on hand. He compares quarterly the accounts of all city officers with his own books. He keeps in his office all city deeds, leases, mortgages, title papers, contracts, evidence of debt and bonds. He must sign all warrants on the city treasury and countersign all bonds. He keeps a record of all receipts and apportions the amount to the proper funds.

He has access to the fiscal census and records of all city officers and departments and examines and audits the accounts of the water registrar and treasurer of the board of water commissioners, the books of the cemetery trustees, the cash book of the street commissioner and the books of the department of education.

He reports annually to the state comptroller and publishes in May, a financial statement of the city for the preceding year.

CORPORATION ATTORNEY.

The corporation attorney is appointed by the Common Council for a term of five years. His duties are to conduct all legal business in which the City, or any of its boards, departments or bureaus may be interested. He is also to advise city officials, draw all bonds, contracts and other legal papers for and in behalf of the city. The salary is $3,500 per annum payable quarterly.

The assistant corporation attorney is appointed by the Common Council for a term of one year under authority of an ordinance to establish and provide for an assistant corporation attorney and to define his duties. While the said ordinance provides for an appointment not to exceed five years, the said ordinance was amended in 1910 so as to provide for a one year appointment. The salary of assistant corporation attorney is $2,500, payable monthly. It is the duty of the assistant corporation attorney to prepare all contracts in which the city is interested and ordered by the mayor, or council, or any board or department of

the city government, to be approved by the corporation attorney, and to draw and prepare all city resolutions, ordinances and other papers necessary for the city government, or required by the Council or any of the city departments. He is also required to prepare for trial or argument, prosecute and defend any and all actions in which the city is a party, or any of its boards or departments or officials shall be a party, in relation to the interests of the city, subject to the supervision and instruction of the corporation attorney. He is also required to perform all such other work of the law department of the city as shall be assigned to him by the corporation attorney and as shall be imposed upon him by the rules or regulations of any city ordinance. Neither attorney is required to give full time.

CITY TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

The treasurer is elected for a term of five years. His salary is $4,000 and he appoints an assistant treasurer at $1,800. He is required to give a bond of $200,000. He is required to give full time.

He is the custodian of all city funds and must deposit daily all moneys received by him in the depository designated by the mayor and council.

After the council has ordered paid any claim it must be signed by the mayor, attested to by the city clerk and countersigned by the comptroller to show that there is money in the fund for its payment. The treasurer then pays the amount.

He is responsible for the credit of the city, each month making up a statement of the interest indebtedness of the city. He also sees that the county tax is paid in full before the 30th of November of each year.

He renders to the comptroller monthly a statement showing the amount of interest received on city deposits, loans negotiated in the name of the city and the purpose therof, and all other items that are received directly from the city treasurer, taking the comptroller's receipt for same.

His books are audited monthly by the comptroller and cash in the various banks to the credit of the city verified. All banks in the city of Hoboken are designated as "City depositaries."

His duties also include the handling of the school funds, being custodian of school monies by virtue of his office as city

treasurer. His duties regulating the accounting of school funds are prepared by the State Board of Education.

In general he is responsible for the finances of the city.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK.

The city clerk, together with the first and second assistant city clerks, are appointed by the common council and hold office under the tenure of office act. He is required to give a bond of $10,000 and his assistants to give a bond of $2,000 each.

The duties of the city clerk are to act as clerk of the council and each sub-committee, to act as clerk of the excise commission, to notify and swear in all election officers together with those appointed by the mayor and council, and to notify all boards of their appointments by the mayor.

He must on the first day of January of each year organize the council, excise board, water board and tax commissioners.

He has custody of the records and papers of the city. He publishes all ordinances, countersigns all licenses granted by the council, draws warrants on the city treasurer, receives moneys for the city, pays them to the city treasurer and keeps and publishes the record and report of the assessment for improvements.

He keeps the books of all sales of property made under the Martin Act, and keeps all papers issued relative to said act.

He conducts all elections, general or local, held within the city, makes out and certifies to the payroll of the election officers and draws up all other election claims.

CITY SURVEYORS.

The city surveyors are appointed by the mayor and council by resolution. Their duties are to establish boundary lines between lots, mark out the lines of streets and avenues, establish grades, superintend street improvements, and draw specifications for improvements. They are paid by fees collected for work performed, all of which are regulated by city ordinance.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.

The board is appointed by the mayor, for a term of five years. There are five members on the board, one of whom is appointed each year. Each member receives a salary of $1,200.

The board is subject to the rules and regulations of the county board of taxation and must attend meetings of the county board in the county court house the first Tuesday in August, and at such other times as requested by that board.

They ascertain the names of all owners of real property, determine the price at which each parcel of land would have sold on May 20, at a fair sale, and before the third Monday in August they must assess all tangible personal property within the city and assess on each person resident on May 20th: (1) a tax on all tangible personal property; (2) poll tax. On or before the third Tuesday in September they report to the state board of assessors the value of all property assessed to street railway corporations. Within five days after receiving notification of the franchise tax from the state board, they must notify those liable and notify the collector.

Real property is described by lot and block numbers. A list of property exempt from taxation is made out. Before October 1st certified lists are delivered to the collector of revenue showing net value assessed to each person, rates on each $100 assessed valuation and the several sums assessed on property of each person for each of the various taxes.

The board of assessors computes the amount of taxes each property owner is liable for and aggregates the total sum to be collected by the city collector.

It assists in defending assessments where reductions are applied for. It investigates assessments of property in the remaining taxing districts in Hudson county to insure equalization of the county tax burden. It examines state franchise tax apportionments to secure a fair apportionment of same for Hoboken and also investigates assessments of second class railroad property..

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS.

The commissioners for the assessment of improvements are appointed by the mayor to serve until the improvement is completed. One member is appointed each year.

The commissioners make all assessments for improvements of streets, sewers and sidewalks, and may grant damages to property owners for a change of grade. They examine the whole

matter of the improvement and determine the amount to be assessed against each property for improvement, and file with their report to the common council, a map showing each lot assessed. A written notice is sent to each person assessed giving the amount, and time and place of a public hearing at which property owners may raise objections to the assessment. After public hearings and corrections are made if necessary the assessment is submitted to the council to be confirmed.

The commissioners receive as compensation, a percentage on the total amount of contractor's bill for each improvement. Where the contract price does not exceed five thousand dollars the fee is 1½%; on costs between $5,000 and $15,000 the fee is eight-tenths of one per cent; on costs between $15,000 and $25,000 the fee is five-tenths of one per cent and so on until on cost of over $100,000 the fee is one-tenth of one per cent. The compensation of commissioners and other incidental expenses such as the expenses of issuing notices, are included in the cost of improvement and assessed against the property benefited. The fee collected is divided equally among the commissioners.

TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The tax commissioners are elected for five year terms, two members being chosen from each ward from different political parties. They receive a salary of $100 a year. They are responsible for making up the annual budget. The various officers and departments submit to them their estimates for the coming year. The commissioners determine the amount necessary to be raised by taxation and certify the sum ordered to be raised and file same with the city clerk before June 1st.

BOARD OF EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The board of excise commissioners consists of five members elected for a term of three years. They receive a salary of $500 each. They appoint an excise inspector at a salary of $1,200.

The duties of the board are to make, establish, amend or repeal ordinances and by-laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the city; they may prescribe the licenses and form of application, fix the license fees, and regulate and license billiard saloons and bowling alleys.

COLLECTOR OF REVENUE.

The collector of revenue is elected for a term of three years. He must give a bond of $70,000. He receives a salary of $4,000, and is required to give full time. He appoints two assistant collectors. The first assistant receives a salary of $1,800 and the second assistant $1,500.

The collector is charged with the collection of taxes and all assessments for public improvements, including the cost of any sidewalk constructed by the city at the owner's expense.

He receives from the commissioner of assessments a list of the taxes to be collected from each person within the city on or before October 1st and taxes are payable to him until December 20th, after which date taxes are delinquent, and 7% interest is charged on all taxes collected after that date.

On the first Monday of each quarter he reports his collections to the council and pays over daily all moneys collected to the city treasurer. A list of arrears of taxes and assessment is made out, published in the newspaper and the land on which taxes are unpaid is advertised for sale.

This department collected and paid over to the city treasurer for the fiscal year commencing May 6th, 1912, and ending May 5th, 1913, the sum of $1,451,305.11.

COURTS.

DISTRICT COURTS.

The judge of the district court is appointed by the Governor for a term of five years. He in turn appoints the clerk of the court, and other subordinate court officers.

The district court has jurisdiction throughout Hudson county in actions where the amount involved is less than $500 or which does not involve title to real estate. His jurisdiction includes civil actions for debt or damage, actions for penalties, actions relating to landlord and tenant, attachment and foreclosure of mechanics liens.

The clerk of the district court keeps account of all fees, costs and moneys received by the court and reports to the city treasurer.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The recorder is elected for a term of three years. He appoints a clerk for the same term.

He has jurisdiction over assault and battery cases, larceny cases under $20, bastardy cases, disorderly persons, violations of sanitary code or excise ordinance and criminal offenses where the penalty does not exceed $100 fine or six months' imprisonment.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The police department is under the control of the board of police commissioners appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the Council, one new member being appointed each year for a term of four years. The mayor is an ex-officio member and president of the board. The commissioners receive no pay for their services. Regular meetings are held at the City Hall on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 3 P. M.

All members of the police department are appointed by the board. The board makes rules and regulations for government of the department. It can punish members for violating any of the rules and regulations by reprimand, forfeiture of pay, reduction in rank, suspension or dismissal from the department.

Charges are signed and filed with the board and the accused member is given a public trial, and can be found guilty by a majority of the members of the board. Appeals can be taken to the supreme court.

The police department on May 1st, 1913, consisted of 126 members.

During the year ending April 30, 1913, there were 3,665 arrests made. The more important crimes and misdemeanors for which arrests were made were drunkenness, 523; drunk and disorderly, 520; disorderly persons, 899; assault and battery, 292; atrocious assault and battery, 160; petit larceny, 123. Of this number 1,790 persons or nearly one-half of all persons arrested were native born Americans. Of the 3,665 arrests made 1,058 were reprimanded and discharged; 593 were discharged; 321 were committed for trial; 314 were fined; 248 were committed to county jail; 222 were bailed for trial and 160 were paroled and 133 were placed under custody of the probation officer.

The police budget for the fiscal year beginning May 1, 1913, is $164,864.60, of which amount $153,014.60 is appropriated for salaries and $7,850 for pensions.

The monthly payroll of the police department, including pensions, is about $13,000.

The police pension fund was created in 1886. There are 13 beneficiaries on the pension roll on May 1, 1913.

An additional pension fund was created from collection of one per cent of the salaries of the members of the police department under an act of the State Legislature of 1911, as amended by the laws of 1912. Under this law one retired captain is receiving a pension.

THE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The board consists of five members, one member being appointed by the mayor, and confirmed by the common council, each year for a term of five years. The members receive no salary. Meetings of the board are held on the second and fourth Monday of each month at the board rooms in Engine House, No. 1, 128 Hudson street. The board appoints a chief engineer and his subordinates on the regular force and controls the inspection and grant of permits for storage and use of combustibles.

The regular force consists of 95 men, divided into five engine companies, one chemical engine company and two hook and ladder companies.

Firemen enter the force at a salary of $900 and may be advanced in salary up to $1,200 at the end of the third year. Engineers and lieutenants receive $1,300, the clerk of the department $1,800, the assistant chief engineer $2,000 and the chief engineer $2,500.

The captains, lieutenants, engineers and firemen must be examined and passed by the city physician.

The total appropriation for the fire department for the year 1912-1913 was $137,023.61, of which amount 11,677.36 goes for salaries. Five persons are on the pension roll and receive a total of $3,190.

The apparatus of the department consists of a chief's automobile; two first size and five second size steam, horse drawn, fire engines; one double and four single sixty-gallon chemical engines; five hose wagons; three aerial turn table trucks; one fuel wagon and two extra wagons; twenty-three gallon hand extinguishers. There are 11,100 feet of two and one-half inch hose and 1,000 feet of three-quarter inch hose in the department.

There are 63 fire alarm boxes. During the year 1912-1913

there were received 277 alarms for fires, of which 133 were received from fire alarm signal stations and 144 were telephoned as rural alarms.

The total value of property involved where fires occurred was $1,289,280. The insurance on this property was $949,850, of which there was paid for damage done by fire and water $96,746.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The members of the board of health are appointed by the mayor, and confirmed by the council, one member being appointed for each year for a term of four years. The members receive no salary. The board consists of five members. The clerk and registrar of the board receives a salary of $900, plus fees from the state. The board appoints a health warden at a salary of $900; an attorney at $600; a sanitary inspector who receives $200 from the board and $1,200 from the police department; a deputy inspector at $1,200; a plumbing inspector at $900; a pound keeper at $750, and a dog census enumerator, who receives $65 per month for five months.

The board promulgates the sanitary code, regulates the milk supply, makes rules requiring the registration of births, deaths and other vital statistics, issues permits for the sale of ice, may compel the installation of sewers, may compel the abatement of nuisances, may reduce the number of occupants in a city tenement, and may establish a hospital for contagious diseases.

The clerk of the board is required to keep a record of contagious diseases, and to perform the duties of clerk of the board. He may issue marriage licenses.

The health warden has charge of the department of contagious diseases and may issue such instructions as may be necessary to prevent the spread of such diseases.

The health inspector informs himself by personal inspection of violations of the sanitary code. The penalties which may be prescribed may be not less than $2.00 nor more than $100 for each violation.

INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

The inspector of buildings is appointed by the common council for a term of three years. An assistant inspector is also appoint-

ed. The duties of the inspector are to inspect all buildings which may be unsafe or in violation of the building code, grant permits to build, move or demolish buildings, repair or close any building, which is in a dangerous conditon. He has charge of the proper erection and repair of all public buildings, except school buildings, and must certify as to the correctness of the bills.

LICENSE INSPECTOR.

The license inspector is appointed by the common council and holds office under the tenure of office act. His duties are to investigate and report on all applications for licenses to the committee on licenses of the council, and to arrest persons conducting business without a license where one is required.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

The overseer of the poor, the city phsician and his assistant are appointed by the common council for a term of three years.

The overseer examines all applications for poor relief, investigates all cases, and distributes relief under the advice of the committee on alms. He may order the removal of indigent persons to hospitals or institutions.

The city physician attends the indigent and paupers of Hoboken and also acts as police surgeon.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE HOBOKEN CEMETERY

The trustees of the cemetery consist of six members elected by lot owners for a term of six years. One member is elected each year. The mayor is ex-officio a member. The cemetery is situated at New Durham, on the westerly slope of the Palisades about four miles north of the city.

Monthly returns are made to the city treasurer and comptroller. The superintendent is in charge of the cemetery.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Hoboken consist of one High School and nine elementary schools. This does not include School No. 1, which was demolished in 1912. The buildings represent a value of $1,163,938. In the High School there are 23 teachers

and one clerical assistant. In the elementary schools there are 262 teachers, teaching the regular work of the grades. This number includes nine principals. Five of the schools have all the elementary grades. There are nine kindergartens, with nine principal kindergartners, and nine assistants. There is one elementary evening school, part of which is devoted to grade work and the balance for foreigners who are not able to speak English. In this school there are employed 17 teachers. There are one evening High School with a teaching staff of 23. There are two manual training centers in which boys and girls of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades are taught. There are two teachers in charge of these schools. There are teachers who devote their time exclusively to teaching drawing; two to teaching sewing; two to teaching German.

There are two special monitresses who teach exclusively in the higher elementary grades. There is one dentist employed; four medical inspectors, and one school nurse. There is one parental school. There are employed in the public schools of this city 285 teachers.

KINDS OF SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

The study of the following will show the kinds of schools in active operation in this city and will also show the tendency to adapt the work to the needs of the individual pupils. It goes to show that the old treadmill methods which required every pupil to adapt himself to one standard course of study have passed away; that the newer conception of education has taken its place.

1. Day Schools:

These may be classified as:

a. **Elementary Schools** consisting of primary and grammar grades. There are nine schools of this type with an enrollment of 9,985 pupils. These schools offer a course of study covering eight years and are preparatory for business or the High School.

b. **High School.** There is but one school of this type combining all the features of a thoroughly equipped school for academic training, a commercial training and for a technical training. The course of study in each case

covers a period of four years. The number of pupils who received instruction in the High School was 573.

c. **Industrial School for Boys and Girls.** While this school is not under the direct management of the Board of Education, the pupils of the public schools enjoy all the advantages for a good training in manual education. In addition to the manual training school, two of our own buildings are equipped to carry on this special line of work. During the year 1,754 pupils have had the advantages of industrial education.

2. Evening Schools:
These schools may be classified as follows:

a. **Elementary Evening Schools.**
This school corresponds with the day elementary schools, except that the course of study has five regular grades instead of eight. This evening school graduates in the evening High School. There is but one evening elementary school. The enrollment this year was 206.

b. **School for Foreign Born Resident Pupils.**
This school is especially designed for those persons of foreign birth who wish to learn to speak, read and write the English language while they are learning important lessons in the civic duties of American citizenship. The pupils in this school numbered 255.

c. **High School.**
This school is not only academic and commercial but industrial as well. The course of study comprises all subjects taught in the day High School together with such vocational subjects as drawing, designing, joinery, woodwork, forge shop, machine shop for the boys, and sewing, dressmaking and millinery for the girls. The enrollment in the evening High School for the past year was 434.

3. Special Schools and Classes. These may be sub-classified as follows:

a. **A Parental School for Truants and Delinquents.**
There is one school at the present time. It is held in a building rented for the purpose and is conveniently lo-

cated to all parts of the city. During the past year 15 pupils have attended in this school.

b. **Mentally Deficient (Feeble Minded Classes).**
During the year four of these classes were organized in Schools 4, 7, 8 and 9. Each class averaged about twelve pupils. A special course of study has been prepared along lines suited to their needs.

c. **Classes for Pupils Who Have Been Retarded.**
Five of these classes were organized for pupils who were behind three or more school years in their class work. These classes were organized to remedy the non-promotion of pupils who, on account of retardation, failed to make their grades because of a lack of proper adjustment. These classes have been called "Opportunity Classes" because of the opportunity they offer its members to get a new start.

d. **Classes for the Blind and Deaf.**
A careful investigation revealed the fact that there are but four blind pupils of legal school age residing within this city. Inasmuch as the Board were not justified in organizing a class for one or two blind children, satisfactory arrangements were made with the Jersey City Board of Education for this blind child to attend the class for blind children in that city. So far only one deaf mute child has made application and this child is being cared for by the Jersey City Board of Education on the same terms and conditions as blind children.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION SCHOOL.

The board of trustees for industrial education, consisting of eight members is appointed by the governor for a term of four years. They receive no salary. The board was incorporated in 1888 to study and devise methods and systems of industrial and mechanical training, to train women and girls in domestic economy, to secure the introduction of these systems in the public schools so that pupils may become self-supporting.

An industrial school is maintained at 506 Park Avenue. The expenses of the board are defrayed by the state and city, the

maximum appropriation is fourteen thousand dollars, which is divided equally between city and state.

A pre-vocational class was organized and put into operation on February 1st, 1913, with an enrollment of five boys and ten girls, which was shortly increased to seven boys and fifteen girls. Instruction is given in household arts (sewing, plain cooking and general housekeeping), practical arithmetic, English composition, reading, writing and arithmetic, geography, history, hygiene and personal habits.

There is also an evening school conducted under the management of the board for young men and women who are employed during the day. Instruction is given in mathematics, algebra, mechanical drawing, dressmaking, millinery, sewing and cooking.

The average daily attendance in the past year ending June 30th, was:

Day school	1461
Evening school	224

There are employed in the day school, seven regular teachers, one part time teacher and a principal. In the evening school 12 teachers were employed. The cost of operating the school for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1913, for all purposes, was:

Day school	$10,805.92
Evening school	2,671.67
Pre-vocational	499.78

totaling, $13,977.37.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The trustees of the public library are appointed by the mayor for a term of five years. The board of trustees consists of seven members, one of whom is appointed each year. The mayor is a member of the board. The members receive no salary. The trustees appoint a librarian. Fifteen other persons are employed in the various departments of the library.

The library contains 57,280 volumes, of which 5,938 are German and 234 are Italian. In September, 1912, the Edward Russ Memorial Law Library was opened to the public. It contains 3,000 rare and modern law books. The medical library has been

started. A branch library is maintained at the High School, where 10,678 books are used in reference work. There were 1,356 books delivered by messengers during the year. The library was open 302 days, the daily average use of books was 782, and 53,001 visitors visited the reading room.

The total expenditures for the year ending April 30, 1913, were $27,106.37. The city appropriated $22,834.39 for the year 1912-1913.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The care, maintenance and construction of the streets and sewers are under the supervision of the street commissioner, who is appointed by the Common Council for a term of three years. An assistant street commissioner is also appointed by the Common Council.

There were 52 men employed in this department and the total amount paid out in salaries as of June 1, 1912, was $45,890. The force is distributed as follows: Street Commissioners and Assistant Street Commissioner, who receive $3,500 and $2,500 respectively; four drivers at $900; one stableman at $720, and one assistant stableman at $600. Six laborers are at work cleaning sewer basins at $3 per day. Street cleaning is done by a regular force of 22 laborers who work on regular routes and a floating gang of 16 men who receive $2.40 per day. Two sluice gate keepers are employed at $1,200 per year each.

The street commissioner has charge of streets, bridges and docks, supervises paving done by street car companies, grants permits for all disturbances of the surface of the streets, and for sewer connections and has charge of the removal of encumbrances. He is responsible for keeping the streets and sewers clean and in repair and has supervision over the repairs to the sidewalks. All fees for permits are paid to the city treasurer. Monthly reports are made to the council showing the amounts expended during the month.

New paving and repaving of streets, extension of sewers and reconstruction work is done by private companies under contract.

The Central Contracting Company has the contract for removing ashes and garbage from the streets of the city. The

cost of this service for the year ending May 6, 1912, was $12,332.28.

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Water Commissioners consisting of six members is elected for a term of four years, one member being elected each year. The members receive no salary. They are required to give a bond of $10,000.

The water register is elected every third year for a three-year term, and receives a salary of $3,500.

The assistant water registers, of which there are three, are appointed by the water commissioners and receive a salary of $1,400, except the first assistant, who receives $1,800. The water register fixes and collects water rents, adjusts and regulates water bills, makes repairs, improvements and connections and has general oversight over all the water works of the city.

The Board appoints all the officers in the management of the water works except the water register, regulates their compensation and makes all necessary rules governing the organization. It may shut off the water if the water rents are not paid, and may borrow money in anticipation of receipts. It may not issue bonds or make any water contracts without the consent of the council. The receipts are to be applied to the expenses of maintaining the water works and to the payment of the principal and interest of water bonds. Deficiencies are to be raised by taxes. The regular meetings are held on the fourth Mondays of each month at 8 o'clock.

The Board of Water Commissioners was originally organized in 1857, for the purpose of contracting for water with Jersey City.

Under a contract entered into between the City of Hoboken and the Hackensack Water Company in 1882, the city agreed to maintain all pipes and apparatus used in the city in good order, to prevent loss or waste of water by all possible means, to make semi-annual surveys to ascertain the amounts of water consumed by the citizens, to install meters and to pay the company for all water furnished at the same prices as were charged to the citizens of Jersey City with 5% deducted from these rates.

The Hackensack Water Company agreed to supply a good

and sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water for all purposes in the City of Hoboken. The contract was for 15 years. In 1897 a new contract was entered into for 25 years, under which the rates were reduced 15% below the Jersey City tariff rates and if filtered water should be requested after the year 1902, the reduction should only be 10%. It provided for monthly readings of the meters by the water company.

From 1857 to 1910 the city had spent $241,500 in providing water mains. The water company sends in to the city statements of the amount due from the citizens and the water department then bills and collects the money from the citizens. The city must pay the water company the full amount due irrespective of whether this sum is collected from the citizens or not.

In 1912 the total amount collected from the citizens for water was $222,888.73. Seventeen persons were engaged in the water department at a cost of $22,920. The sinking fund installment payable in 1913 amounted to $2,210 and the interest on the outstanding bonds amounted to $5,630.

BOARD OF PLAYGROUND COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Playground Commissioners consists of five members appointed by the mayor for three years, one member being appointed each year. They receive no salary. The board appoints a superintendent and two assistants of grounds. The duties of the board are to select lands and estimate the cost for playgrounds and recreation centres, and to promulgate rules governing the management of playgrounds.

The board has charge of the Hoboken Recreation Centre on Jefferson Street, between First and Second Streets.

The Hoboken Park and Playground at Clinton and Tenth Streets is supported by Hudson County.

THE FREE PUBLIC BATH.

The Free Public Bath was established in 1888. The bath is at the foot of Fifteenth Street and is open from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily from June 1st to October 1st. The daily attendance is from 800 to 1,200 men and from 200 to 400 women.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council consists of ten members. One councilman is elected annually from each of the five wards for a period of two years. The compensation is $400 per year.

A councilman must be twenty-five years of age and have been a resident of the city for two years. Removal from the ward from which he was elected automatically removes him from office.

The Common Council has the power to appoint and remove, by a two-thirds vote after hearing, of the following officers: City clerks, comptroller, corporation attorney, city physician, street commissioner, superintendent of parks, building inspector, license inspector, inspector of weights and measures, overseer of the poor, janitor of the city hall, parkkeepers and all their subordinate officers.

The Common Council has power to pass, alter or repeal ordinances concerning city water supply, construction of sewers and drains, docks and wharves, dogs, fireworks, grading of paving streets, licenses, nuisances, public buildings, riots, vice and immorality.

The Council must meet at least once a month. It has broad legislative powers over the use and acquisition of city property and practically unlimited power over city finances. It may lease or sell public lands, no longer desirable; may obtain parks by condemnation proceedings, provide for new school buildings, new fire buildings, establish and maintain hospitals, provide funds for sewerage disposal plants, buy and equip public markets, erect city docks, and provide public baths and gymnasiums.

It may raise taxes without the vote of the people, increase the maximum tax rate by resolution, approved by referendum; and appropriate an additional sum beyond the budget appropriation for the use of the police department for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The Council must publish a fiscal statement of expenses in pamphlet form, not more than thirty nor less than twenty days before election and must make a financial report to the state comptroller of the treasury before October first of each year.

The chairman of the council is by virtue of his office a trustee of the water commissioners and assumes the duties of mayor in case of the mayor's disability.

CIVIL LIST.

Name	Name of Position or Service	Date of Entrance into Present Position	Salary or Wages
	Mayor's Office		
Martin Cooke	Mayor	1912	$2,000
	Comptroller's Office		
Frederick Kaufmann	Comptroller	1884	3,500
Philip Daab	Assistant Comptroller	1912	1,500
	Corporation Attorney's Office		
John J. Fallon	Corporation Attorney	1907	3,500
Horace J. Allen	Assistant Corporation Attorney	1907	2,500
	Treasurer's Office		
James Smith	Treasurer	1887	4,000
Edward Hunter	Assistant Treasurer	1901	1,800
	City Clerk's Office		
James Londrigan	City Clerk	1902	3,500
James Havron	First Assistant	1906	2,000
Edward Sharkey	Second Assistant	1913	1,800
	Board of Commissioners of Assessments of Taxes.		
Henry Lohman, Jr., Pres.	Commissioner	1902	1,200
Thos. Coughlin	"	1896	1,200
Thos. F. Carey	"	1910	1,200
Chas. Guaraglia	"	1906	1,200
Stephen Cooke	"	1912	1,200
P. J. Murray	Clerk	1903	1,200
	Excise Commissioners		
Thomas F. Devlin	Commissioner	1912	500
William J. Reynolds, Pres.	"	1912	500
Andrew Seventi	"	1912	500
C. J. Tahen	"	1912	500
J. S. Weinthal	"	1912	500
	Office of the Collector of Revenue		
Richard Bowes	Collector of Revenue	1884	4,000
John Halloran	First Assistant	1903	1,800
John Fitzpatrick	Second Assistant	1910	1,500
	Courts and Court Officers		
J. W. Rufus Besson	Judge of District Court	1913	3,000
Harry Bennett	Clerk of District Court	1907	1,500
John J. McGovern	Recorder	1908	3,500
John F. Callahan	Clerk to Recorder	1912	1,500
John Solferino	Sergeant-at-arms		568 (plus fees)

	Name	Name of Position or Service	Date of Entrance into Present Position	Salary or Wages
		Police Department		
1	Martin Cook, Pres...	Commissioner	1912	No salary
2	Antony Capelli	"	1900	" "
3	Thomas Foley	"	1910	" "
4	Michael Hayes	"	1912	" "
5	George Mallen	"	1912	" "
1	Patrick Hayes, Jr....	Chief	1891	$3,000.00
1	Julius Nelson	Captain	1889	2,000.00
2	Dennis D. Sullivan ..	"	1896	2,000.00
1	Thomas Goode	Sergeant	1886	1,500.00
2	John J. Stanton	"	1888	1,500.00
3	John H. Kipp	"	1891	1,500.00
4	Owen Kilduff	"	1891	1,500.00
5	George Dittes	"	1886	1,500.00
6	Harry Torpey	"	1893	1,500.00
1	John E. Cross	Roundsman	1888	1,400.00
2	David V. Fall	"	1891	1,400.00
3	William O'Donohue..	"	1897	1,400.00
4	Terence Foley	"	1891	1,400.00
5	Patrick J. Hayes.....	"	1894	1,400.00
6	Jeremiah F. Breen...	"	1903	1,400.00
1	Owen L. Quinn.....	Detective-Sergeant	1891	1,400.00
2	Michael Fallon	"	1891	1,400.00
3	Louis S. Weinthal...	"	1893	1,400.00
4	Thomas Garrick	"	1891	1,400.00
5	William Gutheil	"	1896	1,400.00
6	James Borrone	"	1896	1,400.00
7	Edward Hopper	"	1902	1,400.00
8	Arthur J. Phelan	"	1897	1,400.00
9	Joseh Cornelli	"	1904	1,400.00
10	William Schaefer	"	1902	1,400.00
11	Daniel J. Keily	"	1897	1,400.00
12	Alexander McGlaughry.	"	1904	1,400.00
1	Anthony Granelli	Patrolman	1882	1,200.00
2	David H. Walsh	"	1882	1,200.00
3	Louis Weihe	"	1886	1,200.00
4	Dennis Ryan	"	1886	1,200.00
5	Henry B. Luehs	"	1886	1,200.00
6	Thomas Peters	"	1888	1,200.00
7	George E. Whitlock..	"	1889	1,200.00
8	William E. Weeks...	"	1890	1,200.00
9	Henry Werner	"	1890	1,200.00
10	William E. Eckhardt..	"	1890	1,200.00
11	John Rabold	"	1891	1,200.00
12	Henry G. B. Harrison.	"	1891	1,200.00
13	Edward McGinnis ...	"	1891	1,200.00
14	Julius C. Kruse	"	1891	1,200.00
15	John J. Ryan	"	1891	1,200.00
16	James J. Conlin	"	1891	1,200.00
17	Patrick J. Kealey	"	1891	1,200.00
18	John Schneider	"	1891	1,200.00
19	Michael J. Murphy ..	"	1891	1,200.00
20	James Scott	"	1891	1,200.00
21	Patrick Kennedy	"	1891	1,200.00
22	William A. Wallace..	"	1892	1,200.00
23	Dennis P. Leahey....	"	1893	1,200.00

	Name	Name of Position or Service	Date of Entrance into Present Position	Salary or Wages
		Police Department—Continued		
24	John McKenna	Patrolman	1893	1,200.00
25	Matthew Griffin	"	1893	1,200.00
26	Timothy Young	"	1894	1,200.00
27	John Hildermann	"	1895	1,200.00
28	Richard Winters	"	1895	1,200.00
29	William A. Dougherty	"	1896	1,200.00
30	John Garrick	"	1896	1,200.00
31	James A. Ryan	"	1897	1,200.00
32	Patrick Burke	"	1897	1,200.00
33	Philip Gerhardt	"	1897	1,200.00
34	John J. Sullivan	"	1897	1,200.00
35	Michael T. Wallace	"	1897	1,200.00
36	Edward C. Meyers	"	1898	1,200.00
37	George H. Schmidt	"	1898	1,200.00
38	Bernard Murray	"	1899	1,200.00
39	William Driscoll	"	1900	1,200.00
40	James Russell	"	1900	1,200.00
41	Edward Butler	"	1902	1,200.00
42	Patrick Behan	"	1902	1,200.00
43	Stephen Gardella	"	1902	1,200.00
44	William J. Walsh	"	1903	1,200.00
45	Martin F. Peters	"	1904	1,200.00
46	Albert Lorence	"	1904	1,200.00
47	William J. Whalen	"	1904	1,200.00
48	George H. Gerkin	"	1904	1,200.00
49	Patrick M. Breen	"	1904	1,200.00
50	John Murnane	"	1904	1,200.00
51	John A. McCormack	"	1905	1,200.00
52	William Glendon	"	1905	1,200.00
53	John A. McGarvey	"	1905	1,200.00
54	Thomas E. Brennan	"	1906	1,157.62½
55	John J. Growney	"	1906	1,157.62½
56	Louis A. Matthews	"	1906	1,157.62½
57	Keearen Delaney	"	1906	1,157.62½
58	John Maguire	"	1907	1,102.50
59	Joseph Romano	"	1907	1,102.50
60	William Becht	"	1907	1,102.50
61	John J. Desmond	"	1908	1,102.50
62	Louis M. Ahrens	"	1909	1,050.00
63	Emil Franetovich	"	1909	1,050.00
64	Edward J. McFeeley	"	1909	1,000.00
65	William J. Fallon	"	1909	1,000.00
66	Charles Coppleman	"	1909	1,000.00
67	Joseph A. Clark	"	1909	1,000.00
68	Ortgies Ahrens	"	1909	1,000.00
69	George Baker	"	1909	1,000.00
70	Fred'k W. Bahrenburg	"	1909	1,000.00
71	Martin Crosby	"	1909	1,000.00
72	Frank Gabriel	"	1911	1,000.00
73	Joseph Fullam	"	1911	1,000.00
74	Pat Lane	"	1911	1,000.00
75	August F. Rossi	"	1911	1,000.00
76	Charles Wendelken	"	1911	1,000.00
77	John C. Brockstedt	"	1911	1,000.00
78	John P. Lindner	"	1911	1,000.00

	Name	Name of Position or Service	Date of Entrance into Present Position	Salary or Wages
		Police Department—Continued		
79	Walter Finkeldie	Patrolman	1911	1,000.00
80	William Gudehus	"	1911	1,000.00
81	John A. Mulcahy	"	1912	1,000.00
82	Matthew T. Fitzpatrick	"	1912	1,000.00
83	James J. Wren	"	1912	1,000.00
84	Joseph Pantoliano	"	1912	1,000.00
85	Frank C. Hughes	"	1912	1,000.00
86	James Cramer	"	1912	1,000.00
87	James J. Rickard	"	1912	1,000.00
88	John J. Sheehy	"	1912	1,000.00
89	John J. Gallagher	"	1912	1,000.00
90	John J. Cassidy	"	1912	1,000.00
91	Patrick J. Fallon	"	1912	1,000.00
1	John J. Mally	Van Driver	1899	1,200.00
2	Edward Walker	"	1904	1,200.00
3	John D. Murray	"	1909	1,200.00
1	Thomas J. McAleer	Prison Keeper	1909	1,200.00
1	Elizabeth Davin	Matron	1910	480.00
2	Mary Fosdick	"	1910	480.00
1	Anton Frank	Telegraph Lineman	1912	1,200.00
1	Daniel J. McCarthy	Clerk	1905	1,800.00

Pension Roll.

1	John E. Fanning	Captain	1881	1907	$1,000.00
2	John Flattery	"	1872	1912	*1,000.00
3	Peter Y. Jacobus	Sergeant	1869	1898	600.00
4	Daniel Fenton	Detective-Sergeant	1886	1908	700.00
5	Michael Desmond	Patrolman	1874	1899	500.00
6	John Whalen	"	1880	1904	500.00
7	Michael Walsh	"	1881	1904	500.00
8	James Hanrahan	"	1868	1904	500.00
9	Christopher C. Stanton	"	1886	1909	600.00
10	Walter Haw	"	1886	1911	600.00
11	John Kenny	"	1886	1911	600.00

*Not included in total. Not paid by City; paid by Police Pension Fund.

Fire Department (May 1, 1913)

Board of Fire Commissioners

James Whalen, Pres.	Commissioner	1909	No salary	
Diederich Bahrenburg	"	1911	"	"
William L. Draffin	"	1910	"	"
Patrick J. Barry	"	1912	"	"
William McGrath	"		"	"

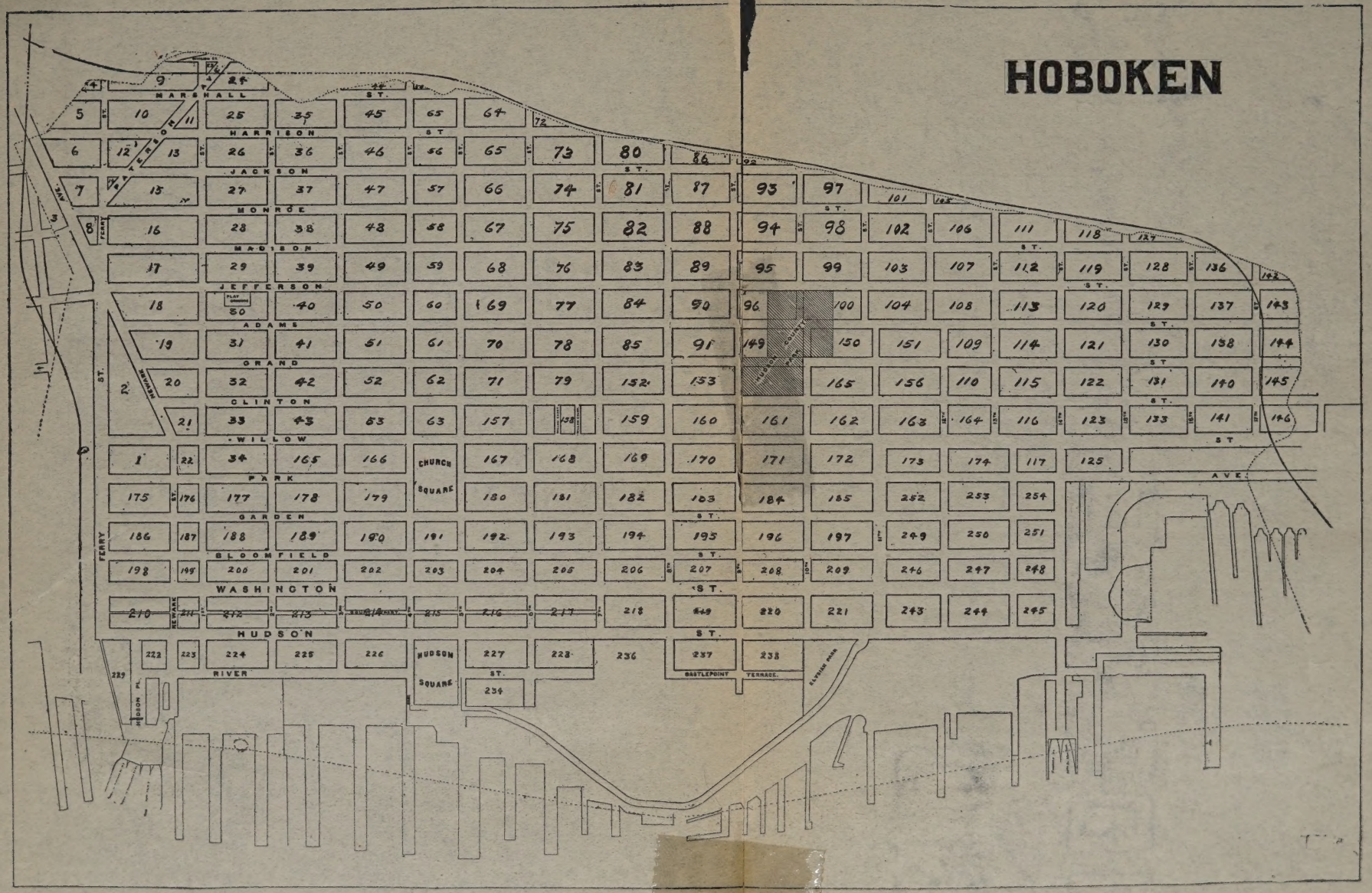
Staff

Michael A. Dunn, Hdqtrs.	Chief Engineer	1900	$2,500
Thos. F. Davin, Eng. 2.	Assistant Chief Engineer	1901	2,000
Dan'l A. Haggerty, Hqrs.	Clerk	1906	1,800
George W. Smith, Hqrs.	Veterinary Surgeon	1909	600
John Regan, Hqrs.	Captain	1905	1,400
	(Detailed as inspector of telephone and telegraph systems.)		
Robert Robinson, Hqrs.	Relieving Engineer	1911	1,300
Charles Darr, Hqrs.	" "	1912	1,300
Thomas Bennett, Hqrs.	Engineer	1891	1,300
	(Detailed Storekeeper.)		

Name	Name of Position or Service	Date of Entrance into Present Position	Salary or Wages
	Fire Department—Continued		
Carl A. Nestler	Chief's Chauffeur	1909	1,200
Martin Behan	Assistant Chief's Driver	1913	1,200
John King, Eng. No. 5	Stableman (Detailed at department's veterinary hospital.)	1891	1,200
	Captains		
Herman Brockmann	Eng. Company No. 1	1891	1,400
Frederick Koenig	" " " 2	1904	1,400
Benjamin Kinsey	" " " 3	1901	1,400
Simon Donohue	" " " 4	1891	1,400
John J. Gilday	" " " 5	1891	1,400
Patrick A. Foley	" " " 6	1900	1,400
John Doorley	H. & L. Company No. 1	1905	1,400
George Wasson	" " " 2	1891	1,400
James McGrath	Relieving Captain	1913	1,400
	Lieutenants		
Eugene Seville	Eng. Company No. 2	1900	1,300
Louis Graves	" " " 1	1892	1,300
Richard Bainbury	" " " 3	1905	1,300
James F. Guiaer	" " " 4	1904	1,300
Arthur McMahon	" " " 5	1898	1,300
Thomas Sullivan	" " " 6	1902	1,300
Seth Johnson	H. & L. Company No. 1	1892	1,300
James D. Sinclair	" " " 2	1901	1,300
	Engineers		
Michael Kennedy	Eng. Company No. 2	1898	1,300
Louis Krapels	" " " 1	1891	1,300
James P. Tanner	" " " 3	1906	1,300
John H. Johnson	" " " 4	1891	1,300
William E. Cahill	" " " 5	1892	1,300
Oscar Palmer	" " " 6	1908	1,300
	Stokers		
Anthony J. Gnecco	Eng. Company No. 6	1900	1,200
William Kerrigan	" " " 5	1902	1,200
Arthur Scott	" " " 2	1905	1,200
Anthony J. Gilday	" " " 3	1907	1,200
Isaac M. Driesen	" " " 1	1908	1,200
	Engine Drivers		
Charles Gerrity	Eng. Company No. 4	1894	1,200
John F. Reilly	" " " 3	1898	1,200
Joseph Hayden	" " " 1	1902	1,200
William Schmidt	" " " 6	1903	1,200
William De Sombre	" " " 5	1905	1,200
John J. Malley, Jr.	" " " 2	1907	1,200
	Hook and Ladder Drivers		
Herman J. Frenholz	H. & L. Company No. 2	1908	1,200
Henry Erion	" " " 1	1891	1,200
	Tender Drivers		
Charles Rosenbaum	Eng. Company No. 1		1,200
Thomas Plunkett	" " " 2	1904	1,200
Charles Conway	" " " 3	1911	1,100
John J. McDonald	" " " 5	1911	1,100
Joseph Scott	" " " 6	1901	1,200

Name	Name of Position or Service	Date of Entrance into Present Position	Salary or Wages
	Fire Department—Continued		
Tillermen			
John J. Murphy	H. & L. Company No. 1	1891	1,200
John Robinson	" " " 2	1910	1,200
Hosemen			
Robert Downing	Eng. Company No. 1	1905	1,200
John Blohm	" " " 1	1908	1,200
Michael M. Fitzpatrick	" " " 1	1909	1,100
Thomas Mickens	" " " 1	1909	1,100
Philip Kane	" " " 1	1912	1,000
Edward Delaney	" " " 1	1912	1,000
Daniel McDonnell	" " " 2	1908	1,200
Andrew Keller	" " " 2	1911	900
Andrew Granelli	" " " 2	1911	900
Frank Drewes	" " " 2	1912	1,000
Joseph Haggerty	" " " 3	1905	1,200
August Wedemeyer	" " " 3	1912	1,000
August Rochi	" " " 3	1912	1,000
Frank Dolan	" " " 4	1912	1,000
James J. Boylson	" " " 4	1912	1,000
Peter L. Duffy	" " " 5	1907	1,200
Dennis O'Leary	" " " 5	1908	1,200
Edward Torpey	" " " 5	1910	1,000
George J. Casayza	" " " 5	1911	1,100
Otto J. Kruse	" " " 5	1907	1,200
Henry Volmer	" " " 6	1891	1,200
John Murphy	" " " 6	1905	1,200
Michael Connors	" " " 6	1898	1,200
George A. Coughlin	" " " 6	1909	1,100
Frederick Grube, Jr.	" " " 6	1909	1,100
Andrew McCormack	" " " 6		
Laddermen			
Theodore W. Goerig	H. & L. Company No. 1	1894	1,200
Lawrence J. Ryan	" " " 1	1908	1,200
William N. Fitzpatrick	" " " 1	1901	1,200
Michael McMahon	" " " 1	1909	1,200
Charles Kiernan	" " " 1	1908	1,200
Peter Pantoliano	" " " 1	1908	1,200
Bernard Hagen	" " " 2	1892	1,200
William H. Willig	" " " 2	1900	1,200
Charles Wolf, Jr.	" " " 2	1905	1,200
Michael J. Kiley	" " " 2	1907	1,200
Joseph Carroll	" " " 2	1910	1,100
John J. McGreery	" " " 2	1911	900
Thomas J. Connors	" " " 2	1911	900
Martin J. Brockstedt	" " " 2	1911	900
Pension List			
Mrs. S. Nodyne		1894	240
Mrs. A. K. Stanton		1903	600
Mrs. Mary Reidy		1903	500
Charles Soffel		1904	600
Ivins D. Applegate		1906	1,250

Name	Name of Position or Service	Date of Entrance into Present Position	Salary or Wages
Board of Health and Vital Statistics			
Jos. F. Stack, M. D., Pres.	Commissioner	1911	No salary
Soloman Lubash, Treas..	"	1912	" "
John J. Rudolph, M. D...	"	1908	" "
J. Henry Timken	"	1909	" "
Morris Weisbart	"	1912	" "
Joseph F. Tucker	Clerk and Registrar	1914	$900 plus fees
Wm. T. Kudlich, M. D..	Health Warden	1899	900
Allan H. Moore	Attorney	1911	600
Antonio Granelli, Pat'lm'n.	Sanitary Inspector	1896	200 (detailed)
J. Beronio	Deputy Inspector	1899	1,200
James Marnell	Plumbing Inspector	1899	900
T. Normoyle	Pound Keeper	1905	780
Department of the Overseer of the Poor			
Harry L. Barck, Jr.	Overseer of Poor	1896	1,800
William J. Arlitz, M. D..	City Physician	1899	1,000
Aaron J. Friedman, M. D.	Assistant City Physician	1911	1,000
Independent Inspection Service			
Alexander Robb	License Inspector	1906	1,200
Joseph H. Cummings....	Building Inspector	1910	1,800
Michael F. Dorsey.....	Assistant Building Inspector..	1910	1,200
Daniel Gray	Inspector Weights & Measures	1912	1,200
Charles Georgiot	Milk Inspector	1913	4 mos. at $100 per mo.
Anna Hunter	Visiting Nurse	1913	4 mos. at $75 per mo.
Grace Edwards	" "	1913	4 mos. at $75 per mo.
Miscellaneous			
Frank Kennedy	Bath Keeper	1910	900
Michael Dorsey	Engineer, City Hall	1907	900
Michael Kieley	" " "	1907	900
James Cannon	Janitor, City Hall	1911	900
Patrick Byrnes	" 2nd Precinct	1908	1,200
Board of Trustees, Hoboken Cemetery			
Henry J. Lenmer, Pres...	Trustee	1901	No salary
Ivins D. Applegate, Sec..	"	1906	900
Henry F. Brandis.....	"	1901	No salary
James H. Kniffin	"	1899	" "
Philip Waldheim	"	1913	" "
Charles Schoelich	"	1911	" "
P. J. Duffy, ex-officio...	"	1912	" "
Martin Cooke, ex-officio..	"	1912	" "
John Sutter	Superintendent	1903	720


HOBOKEN
MARSHALL
HARRISON
JACKSON
MONROE
MADISON
JEFFERSON
ADAMS
GRAND
CLINTON
WILLOW
PARK
GARDEN
BLOOMFIELD
WASHINGTON
HUDSON
RIVER
CHURCH SQUARE
HUDSON SQUARE
CASTLEPOINT TERRACE
HUDSON COUNTY PARK
FERRY
NEWARK
ST.
AVE.

Name	Name of Position or Service	Date of Entrance into Present Position	Wages or Salary
Board of Education			
Robert H. Alberts	Commissioner of Education	1913	No salary
Geo. Gebhardt	" " "	1913	" "
James P. Laverty	" " "	1914	" "
Richard A. Marnell	" " "	1913	" "
Richard Mooney	" " "	1913	" "
Lawrence Lynch	" " "	1913	" "
Bernard Vezetti	" " "	1914	" "
Julius Lichenstein	" " "	1913	" "
George Lankering	" " "	1914	" "
Martin Cooke, Mayor (ex-officio)	" " "	1912	" "
Officials			
A. T. Demarest	Superintendent	Sept. 1, 1884	4,000
Wm. A. Kerr	Secretary	Apr. 19, 1897	2,000
Arthur W. Clayton	Business Manager	July 1, 1905	2,000
James Smith	Custodian of School Moneys	Nov. 1903	No salary
Principals			
A. J. Allen, A. M.	September 1, 1893	$2,600	1
Wm. J. Wyse, A. B.	September 1, 1902	2,600	2
A. I. Dillon, A. B.	September 9, 1907	2,283.33	3
Elizabeth A. Allen	September 25, 1871	2,600	4
Annie E. Moore	September 1, 1873	2,600	5
Luther B. Bissell, B. S.	September 1, 1897	2,600	6
J. Garth Coleman, A. M.	November 1, 1905	2,383.33	7
Lafayette Talbot, Ph. D.	September 1, 1893	2,600	8
E. W. Oliver, A. M.	December 1, 1906	2,400	9
Jos. F. Brandt, A. M.	March 1, 1900	3,100	High School
Teachers (Grammar Grades)			
Eleanor G. Howard	September 1, 1872 — 8B	$1,500	1
Angie Burnett	September 1, 1866 — 8B	1,200	1
Nellie P. McCain	September 1, 1877 — 8A	1,200	1
John J. Griffin	September 1, 1911 — 8A	1,200	1
Isabel E. Jackson	September 1, 1880 — 7B	1,200	1
Mary Coghill	September 27, 1880 — 7B	1,200	1
Sarah Michell	September 27, 1880 — 7A	1,200	1
Clara M. Ward	September 15, 1873 — 7A	1,200	1
Ida C. Schrader	September 1, 1884 — 6B	1,200	1
Almie Doyle	December 1, 1888 — 6B	1,200	1
Louise Wissinger	September 1, 1891 — 6A	1,200	1
Arethusa Perry	June 1, 1901 — 6A	1,064	1
Helen Matthes	September 7, 1911 — 5B	640	1
Jennie J. Walsh	August 26, 1895 — 5B	1,176	1
Nora A. Barry	September 1, 1902 — 5A	1,200	1
Elizabeth J. Howard	September 9, 1899 — 4B	1,200	1
Gertrude Trautwein	November 1, 1908 — 4A	1,300	1
Mary A. Downey	October 23, 1905 — 3B	832	1
Elizabeth Alt	February 1, 1895 — 3A	1,176	1
Dora Strothoff	October 1, 1895 — 2B	1,176	1
Clara V. Havens	June 1, 1882 — 1B	1,200	1
Katherine Funcheon	April 1, 1900 — leave of absence	1,104	1

Name	Date of Entrance into Present Position		Salary or Wages	
Board of Education—Continued				
Virginia Barry	October 1, 1872	8B	1,500	2
Matilda Jeanneret	February 26, 1877	8A	1,200	2
Katherine Horwood	May 1, 1899	7B	1,200	2
Susan W. Applegate	September 1, 1878	7A	1,200	2
Mary C. Applegate	September 9, 1879	6B	1,200	2
Lavina Reid	January 15, 1881	6A	1,200	2
Jessie McCannon	May 1, 1901	6A	1,200	2
Ida C. Erk	October 18, 1897	5B	1,218	2
Pauline Stursberg	October 1, 1886	5B	1,200	2
Lucia Jeanneref	March 12, 1895	5A	1,176	2
Frank Klein	October 1, 1909	5A	732	2
Anna Gunderson	September 11, 1905	4B	832	2
Ida McCague	February 1, 1897	4A	1,176	2
Florence Niver	April 16, 1906	3B	832	2
Helen Van Keuren	September 1, 1891	3B	1,200	2
W. McCain	January 1, 1887	3A	1,200	2
Mabel L. Coyle	September 17, 1908	2B	832	2
Sophie Schroder	March 21, 1898	2B	1,128	2
Jessie Wendover	September 3, 1883	2A	1,200	2
Sadie Schroeder	September 1, 1891	2A	1,200	2
Sophie Schrader	September 15, 1878	1B	1,200	2
Sarah Maxwell	September 9, 1907	1B	832	2
Irene Livesey	May 1, 1908	1A	832	2
Anna Bowes	February 1, 1910	1A	716	2
Catherine Strothoff	February 1, 1907	6A	832	3
Anna V. Sullivan	November 1, 1907	6A	824	3
Lucy Duff	September 7, 1911	5B	640	3
Bella F. Hart	March 21, 1898	5A	1,128	3
Mary F. Haggerty	September 7, 1911	5A	640	3
Marie Keresey	October 20, 1902	4B	1,080	3
Edna M. Goll	November 1, 1907	4B	824	3
Grace M. Gorman	November 1, 1904	4A	832	3
Janet Henry	October 15, 1903	4A	960	3
Frances Ingleson	October 1, 1903	3B	960	3
Lottie Schlank	September 1, 1908	3A	784	3
Charlotte O'Rafferty	September 1, 1904	2B	832	3
Catherine Doran	February 1, 1910	2B	716	3
Adelaide Butler	February 1, 1910	2A	716	3
Louise Hoehnle	May 25, 1885	1B	1,200	3
Henrietta Smith	April 28, 1898	1B	800	3
Ella Eaton	November 1, 1902	1A	1,072	3
Mary E. Tallon	September 1, 1908	1A	784	4
M. L. McDonnell, Pd. M.	September 8, 1879	8B	1,500	4
Estelle Leonard	January 1, 1885	8A	1,200	4
Adeline L. Harding	May 1, 1883	7B	1,200	4
Charlotte A. Lambert	September 1, 1882	7A	1,200	4
Emma L. Jackson	May 1, 1885	7A	1,200	3
Henrietta Seyd	506 Washington Street	6B	1,176	4
Lucy V. Lambert	December 1, 1887	6B	1,200	4
Mary Cassidy	November 1, 1897	6A	1,176	4
Ida F. McEnnery	April 1, 1891	6A	1,200	4
Florence McCague	October 4, 1898	5B	1,176	4
Hilda L. Lankering	September 7, 1911	5B	640	4
Johanna Pinner	February 1, 1891	5A	1,200	4
Mary E. Roche	June 1, 1901	4B	1,064	4

Name	Date of Entrance into Present Position		Salary or Wages	
Board of Education—Continued				
Christina Mount	October 1, 1891	4A	1,200	4
Mabel Wiggins	April 1, 1891	3A	1,200	4
Elsie V. Cox	October 16, 1911	3A	636	4
Augusta Geayer	September 1, 1891	2B	1,200	4
Eleanor L. Johnston	November 1, 1897	2A	1,128	4
Jean Scott	October 23, 1905	2A	832	4
Elizabeth Ingleson	October 18, 1897	1B	1,128	4
Rose Guinan	December 10, 1892	1B	1,200	4
Jane M. Traynor	February 1, 1897	1A	1,176	4
Adeline Arata	October 23, 1905	1A	832	4
Mary J. O'Toole	November 21, 1905	5A	832	5
Charlotte Clinton	November 1, 1890	4B	1,200	5
Mary A. Clark	January 1, 1893	4A	1,200	5
Alice A. O'Rafferty	February 1, 1893	4A	1,200	5
Harriet I. Reidy	May 1, 1894	3B	1,200	5
Florence Marx	September 1, 1902	3A	724	5
Addie M. Booth	October 1, 1883	2B	1,200	5
Anna M. J. Beck	October 23, 1905	2B	832	5
Dora Ahrens	August 26, 1895	2A	1,176	5
Elizabeth Connelly	August 26, 1895	2A	1,176	5
Julia Werkless	November 20, 1895	1B	1,176	5
Angela McDermott	December 1, 1905	1B	832	5
Cecile Butler	September 1, 1908	1A	78	5
Helen Gonzales	January 2, 1912	1A	624	5
Mary A. Bowes	February 1, 1909	1A	764	5
Annie A. Higgins	September 1, 1873	8B	1,500	5
Laura Herbert	November 1, 1871	8A	1,200	5
Annie Moore	September 1, 1878	7B	1,200	5
Helen Herbert	September 1, 1878	7B	1,200	5
M. E. Jackson	February 27, 1872	7A	1,200	5
M. Emma Idell	September 14, 1885	6B	1,200	5
Louise I. Husy	September 14, 1885	6B	1,200	5
Mary L. O'Callaghan	February 15, 1888	6A	1,200	5
Mary E. Moffatt	November 7, 1889	5B	1,200	5
Amelia M. Beck	October 27, 1884	5B	1,200	5
Bertha M. Loomer	June 27, 1894	5A	1,200	5
Lillian V. Greenbaum	April 1, 1896	5A	1,176	5
Katherine MacAvoy	October 4, 1898	4B	1,176	5
Elizabeth Maltus	September 15, 1892	4A	1,200	5
Emma V. Frost	September 9, 1907	4A	832	5
Margaret Bergen	May 1, 1901	3B	1,072	5
Amelia M. Henke	September 1, 1902	3B	1,088	5
Cora L. Besson	March 21, 1908	3A	1,128	5
Florence Bonynge	January 1, 1904	2B	960	5
Sarah P. Vinten	May 1, 1894	2A	1,200	5
Jennie B. Brandt	September 14, 1904	2A	832	5
Julia Hauser	October 21, 1895	1B	1,176	5
Elizabeth C. Hiney	February 1, 1903	1B	1,048	5
E. C. Sheridan	September 9, 1907	1A	832	5
Marie F. Moore	September 19, 1904	1A	832	5
Ida F. Thies	September 29, 1883	6A	1,200	7
Louise J. Clinton	April 1, 1899	5B	1,128	7
Alice S. Mills	November 1, 1878	5A	1,200	7
W. Sandmann	September 1, 1884	4B	1,200	7
Nellie L. Stephens	September 16, 1891	4B	1,200	7
Maud V. Johnston	September 1, 1896	4A	1,176	7

Name	Date of Entrance into Present Position		Salary or Wages	
Board of Education—Continued				
Grace Pope	October 1, 1906	3B	832	7
Margaret Johnson	October 23, 1905	3B	1,176	7
Lucy Kackenmester	February 1, 1910	3A	708	7
Lorena Decker	October 1, 1909	3A	732	7
Vera Schermall	April 15, 1910	2B	708	7
Lucy A. Pindar	October 23, 1905	2B	716	7
Christine Worsthorn	March 1, 1907	2A	832	7
Esther Bates	April 1, 1910	1B	832	7
Carolyn Sieb	October 1, 1910	1B	784	7
Alice McDermott	September 1, 1908	1A	784	7
A. C. McHale	October 1, 1879	8B	1,500	8
E. Smith	November 1, 1879	8A	1,500	8
C. Votteler	September 8, 1879	7B	1,200	8
H. C. Haddenhorst	September 1, 1889	7A	1,200	8
E. G. Davy	January 31, 1898	6B	1,128	8
H. A. Mackenzie	September 1, 1891	6A	1,200	8
O. C. Brelle	January 1, 1904	6A	960	8
Lucyan Taistra	September 18, 1911	5B	640	8
L. Mochi	September 5, 1881	5A	1,200	8
H. Pinner	September 19, 1898	5A	1,088	8
E. Wilson	September 11, 1905	4B	1,184	8
J. A. Frost	April 1, 1907	4B	832	8
K. M. Donlon	December 1, 1904	4A	832	8
J. H. Johnston	October 1, 1905	4A	832	8
Helen B. Smith	December 1, 1909	4A	832	8
M. A. Coughlin	October 1, 1905	3B	832	8
Charlotte Thaw	October 2, 1911	3B	636	8
Margaretta Smith	December 1, 1909	3B	760	8
F. H. Yeaton	September 7, 1911	3A	640	8
A. G. Hayes	May 1, 1908	3A	800	8
E. Borchers	January 1, 1909	3A	768	8
Helen Guisto	January 2, 1912	2B	624	8
C. Mulqueen	December 1, 1909	2B	724	8
G. A. Brown	September 7, 1911	2B	640	8
M. Donnelly	September 22, 1902	2A	1,088	8
G. B. Judge	September 1, 1904	2A	832	8
A. C. Tschinkel	January 2, 1912	2A	624	8
E. Brownell	September 18, 1911	1B	640	8
Anna Rumohr	March 1, 1910	1B	712	8
Irene Guisto	March 15, 1909	1B	760	8
A. S. Raettig	September 1, 1911	1B	640	8
M. Delaney	October 20, 1902	1A	1,080	8
R. Pflug	September 18, 1911	1A	640	8
H. Walrath	September 18, 1911	1A	640	8
S. Fitzpatrick	September 18, 1911	1A	640	8
A. C. Tallon	October 8, 1894	1A	1,176	8
E. B. Clinton	September 12, 1893	1A	1,200	8
Anna I. Meharg, Pd. M.	December 29, 1884	8B	1,441	9
Elizabeth Kirk	February 1, 1886	8A	1,200	9
E. M. Burnette	October 4, 1898	7B	1,176	9
Edith I. Allen	February 6, 1906	7A	832	9
M. E. Lawrence	September 7, 1911	7A	640	9
E. A. Aitchison	October 23, 1905	6B	832	9
E. C. Upton	February 1, 1886	6B	1,200	9
Edna N. Frost	September 1, 1908	6A	784	9
Theresa L. Maggi	September 1, 1908	5B	784	9

Name	Date of Entrance into Present Position		Salary or Wages	
Board of Education—Continued				
Alice M. Doran	October 2, 1911	5A	636	9
Ella M. Smith	April 18, 1910	4B	708	9
Angelina Koch	February 1, 1911	4B	668	9
Elso H. Kerls	September 1, 1911	4A	640	9
K. G. Sullivan	October 1, 1905	4A	832	9
M. E. Giusto	September 17, 1907	3B	832	9
K. M. Kiernan	September 1, 1902	3B	1,136	9
Grace Vilar	September 1, 1908	3A	784	9
M. K. Flattery	March 15, 1909	3A	760	9
F. M. Henry	October 1, 1908	2B	780	9
Sadie C. Toohey	November 1, 1907	2B	824	9
Ethel M. Anderson	October 1, 1910	2A	684	9
Gertrude M. Rogers	October 1, 1908	2A	780	9
Mary A. Fitzsimon	August 26, 1895	1B	1,176	9
Madeline E. Giusto	September 9, 1907	1B	832	9
Lucy K. Endler	September 18, 1911	1B	640	9
Beatrice F. Doran	March 1, 1909	1A	636	9
Teachers (Kindergarten)				
Katherine L. Judge	September 1, 1897		1,300.00	1
Almina L. Wilson	April 1, 1899		1,128.00	1
Annie B. Francis	October 8, 1894		1,300.00	2
Eleanor G. Coyle	September 1, 1908		784.00	2
Eleanor Mooney	March 21, 1908		1,300.00	3
Agnes O'Callaghan	March 21, 1908		1,128.00	3
Charlotte Brown	September 1, 1897		1,300.00	4
Anna C. Tallon	March 21, 1908		1,128.00	4
Kate J. Myddleton	September 1, 1883		1,300.00	5
Kathryn O'Rafferty	January 12, 1903		1,056.00	5
Irene F. Judge	March 21, 1898		1,115.33	6
Marguerite O'Callaghan	September 1, 1908		784.00	6
Anna Black	September 14, 1885		1,300.00	7
Margaret Tallon	May 1, 1901		1,072.00	7
M. E. Livingston	September 18, 1899		1,300.00	8
M. F. McCullagh	March 21, 1898		1,128.00	8
Julia M. Murphy	September 12, 1893		1,219.00	9
Mary Livesey	September 1, 1902		1,088.00	9
Teachers (Opportunity)				
Emma L. Carling	September 1, 1897		1,008.00	1
Louise E. Meylich	May 1, 1906		832.00	2
Margaret B. Delehey	September 1, 1908		784.00	3
Elizabeth Toohey	October 1, 1895		1,176.00	4
Effie S. Knapp	November 1, 1909		724.00	5
S. Matilda Ingleson	February 1, 1911		668.00	6
Clara Dottermusch	October 1, 1908		780.00	7
E. G. Murphy	October 19, 1904		832.00	8
Margaret M. Murray	September 1, 1902		1.088.00	9
Teachers (Office)				
Annie D. Ryan	December 1, 1891		1,200.00	1
Rose Hauser	September 1, 1908		784.00	2
Ada Smith	February 1, 1904		960.00	3
Ella A. O'Rafferty	November 15, 1897		1,128.00	4
Margaret Ford	October 15, 1903		960.00	5
Margaret M. Breen	October 1, 1893		1,200.00	6
Mabel Harvey	September 11, 1905		832.00	7
Elizabeth Johnston	June 1, 1901		1,064.00	8
Gertrude Pope	October 1, 1903		960.00	9

Name	Date of Entrance into Present Position	Salary or Wages
Board of Education—Continued		
Special Teachers		
Angela Kelly	September 1, 1897	1,200.00
Katherine MacCord	October 1, 1891	1,200.00
Aimee G. Fleming	May 1, 1905	1,116.00
Ella R. Reidy	October 1, 1905	1,152.00
Otto Hoch	December 1, 1908	1,500.00
H. Pfennigwerth	November 1, 1910	1,200.00
Pauline Fleming	September 7, 1911	980.00
Agnes Gonzales	September 7, 1911	640.00
Elizabeth Huger	December 7, 1911	1,100.06
Mary Rechert	September 19, 1905	1,200.00
Medical Inspection.		
M. S. Granelli, M. D.	September 1, 1909	1,000.00
David B. Pindar, M. D.	September 1, 1909	1,000.00
H. Von Deesten, M. D.	September 1, 1909	1,000.00
Jos. F. Londrigan, M. D.	October 1, 1912	1,000.00
Ada H. Havens, R. N.	May 1, 1911	1,000.00
Cornelius Kiel, D. D. S.	December 4, 1911	1,200.00
Teachers (High School)		
Jos. F. Brandt, A. M.	March 1, 1900	3,100.00
Stella L. R. Swart	September 1, 1879	1,900.00
Mary E. Lawler	August 4, 1871	1,700.00
Venie M. Borthwick	May 17, 1890	1,700.00
Eva F. Kelly, A. B.	September 24, 1900	1,700.00
Golda A. Correa	November 1, 1881	1,700.00
Clara H. Planer	October 16, 1889	1,700.00
A. W. Wakefield, A. M.	September 1, 1907	1,900.00
F. Joseph Trich, A. B.	September 9, 1907	1,900.00
M. M. Van Ness	December 1, 1907	1,900.00
C. A. Sherlock, A. B.	September 1, 1908	1,883.00
W. A. Kavanagh, A. B.	September 1, 1909	1,783.33
Bertha Hecker	September 1, 1900	1,700.00
J. M. Connors	February 15, 1911	1,666.66
Gertrude Jacobsen	June 27, 1910	1,066.66
David Walsh	September 7, 1911	900.00
Harry L. Edick	December 4, 1912	1,500.00
Lucy Cummings	September 1, 1902	1,200.00
Pauline Gonzales, A. B.	March 1, 1909	1,036.00
Joseph P. Selden	September 1, 1912	1,500.00
James L. Richmond	September 1, 1912	1,500.00
Sadie F. Leinkauf	December 1, 1901	1,400.00
Jos. A. Corcoran	May 13, 1912	1,500.00
Ernest G. Traua	September 1, 1912	1,500.00
Ida Houseman	September 1, 1912	1,500.00

Name	Date of Entrance into Present Position	Salary or Wages	
	Board of Education—Continued		
	Telephone Attendant		
Margaret Becker	October 2, 1911	720	Office
	Janitors, Engineers and Help.		
Thomas O'Toole	May 2, 1903	1,800	1
John Kelly	February 27, 1911	1,800	2
Mrs. C. McIntyre	December 21, 1908	1,800	3
Mrs. B. Halloran	August 23, 1905	1,800	4
Daniel Murphy	May 1, 1897	1,800	5
Mrs. N. Forbes	September 1, 1912	1,800	6
Robert Henry	September 1, 1887	2,000	7
Samuel Donaldson	April 18, 1910	2,000	8
A. Van Leven	September 1, 1911	900	8
Christopher Cahill	September 1, 1908	900	8
Anthony Bruno	April 20, 1908	2,000	9
L. Spangburgh	October 2, 1911	900	9
Michael V. Darcy	December 27, 1911	900	7
James Moore	August 15, 1898	1,800	High
John Ross	July 1, 1911	1,200	"
Andrew Cheesman	July 1, 1911	1,200	"
William Woelfer	September 1, 1911	900	"
John Moore	October 2, 1911	600	"
Mamie Steitz, Matron	October 2, 1911	720	"
Lizzie Tinney	September 1, 1911	480	"
Margaret Reilly	September 1, 1911	480	"
Carrie Jurgeson	September 1, 1911	480	"
Mary Sloyan	September 1, 1911	480	"
A. Miller	October 2, 1911	480	"
Jennie Cebulka	September 1, 1911	480	"

Name	Name of Position or Service	Salary or Wages
	Extra Help at High School	
M. Steitz	Matron	720.00
Lizzie Tinney	Cleaner	480.00
M. Reilly	"	480.00
C. Jurgeson	"	480.00
J. Cebulka	"	480.00
M. Sloyan	"	480.00
M. Miller	"	480.00
		$3,600.00
	Manual Training	
E. G. Traua	Supervisor	1,600.00
H. Pfennigwerth	Carpentry	1,200.00
H. L. Edick	Shops	1,500.00
Eliz. Huger	Cooking	1,100.00
Agnes Gonzales	Sewing	640.00
P. Fleming	Sewing	980.00
		$7,020.00

Name	Name of Position or Service	Salary or Wages
	Board of Education—Continued	
	Pensions	
C. C. Atwell		450.00
K. Bovington		450.00
L. Bailey		600.00
M. T. Hedges		454.80
L. Robinson		620.00
M. L. Lawler		456.00
M. C. Gourlie		620.00
M. H. Vose		464.40
J. Livingston		483.60
A. D. Sherwood		668.64
G. Kellett		529.20
		$5,796.64

Industrial Education

W. L. E. Keuffel	President	1910
J. H. Cuntz	Vice-President	1910
J. W. Rufus Besson		1911
E. H. Horwood		1911
Richard Stevens		1912
Richard Beyer		1912
Mrs. C. B. Alexander		1913
James Smith	Treasurer	1913
Edward Hunter	Secretary	1912
E. G. Traua	Principal	1912
Mrs. Wm. Arnold	Janitor	1912

Name	Name of Position or Service	Date of Entrance into Present Position	Wages or Salary
	Free Public Library		
Martin Cooke, Pres.	Trustee	1912	No salary
A. J. Demerest, ex-officio.	"	1897	" "
August Merkel	"	1903	" "
W. J. O'Toole, Vice-Pres.	"	1891	" "
Dr. C. A. Peterson, Treas.	"	1910	" "
J. H. P. Reilly	"	1911	" "
Wilson Taylor	"	1910	" "
Thos. F. Hatfield, Sec.	Librarian	1890	2,500
Mary O'Toole	Asst. Librarian & Cataloguer	1890	900
Ellen Coughlin	Ref. Librarian	1897	720
Mary Scanlan	Ref. Department	1912	480
Frances L. Johnson	Circulation Department	1898	720
Grace Hayden	" "	1905	660
Teresa Healy	" "	1912	480
Margaret O'Toole	" "	1912	480
Mrs. A. R. Hull	Juvenile Department	1907	660
Elizabeth Hansen	" "	1911	480
Mary Reilly	" "	1911	480
Mae Judge	Catalogue Department	1908	600
Mrs. A. Keck	" "	1909	540
Mrs. Mary Keller	High School	1911	480
C. M. Kelly	Janitor	1906	1,130
A. Pflug	Assistant Janitor	1907	900

Name	Name of Position or Service	Date of Entrance into Present Position	Salary or Wages
Department of Public Works			
Patrick R. Griffin	Commissioner	1906	3,500
Thomas McLaughlin	Assistant Commissioner	1899	2,500
Thomas Feeley	Driver	1912	900
John Bergen	"	1912	900
Michael Pridie	"	1912	900
William Valentine	"	1912	900
Edward McGuire	Stableman	1912	720
John Murdock	Assistant Stableman	1912	600
Richard Brown	Laborer for cleaning basins	1912	$3 per day
Michael Caulfield	" " " "	1912	3 " "
Dennis Dillon	" " " "	1908	3 " "
Joseph Marshall	" " " "	1910	3 " "
John Starz	" " " "	1912	3 " "
John Wren	" " " "	1910	3 " "
*22 laborers on regular routes at, per day			2.40
*16 laborers in floating gang or men with sweeping machines, at, per day, *52 weeks.			2.40
John Schneider	Sluice Gate Keeper		1,200
Jacob Smith	" " "		1,200
Board of Water Commissioners			
Daniel Wallace, Pres.	Commissioner	1909	No salary
Edward Carroll, Treas.	"	1903	" "
Frank Becht	"	1912	" "
Henry Eggert	"	1908	" "
Martin Lyons	"	1910	" "
P. H. Duffy, ex-officio	"	1913	" "
Gustav Bach	Water Registrar	1902	3,500
Menry Martini	First Asst. Water Registrar	1898	2,000
Richard F. Buckley	Second " " "	1911	1,800
F. J. Anderson	Third " " "	1912	1,700
James O'Brien	Fourth " " "	1911	1,500
Edward Stack	Superintendent	1912	1,320
James Clark	Tapper	1910	1,200
Fred Seib	"	1907	900
Thomas Haggerty	"	1907	900
Albert Bach	"	1907	900
B. Ryan	"	1907	900
William Hughes	"	1907	900
Fred Williams	"	1908	900
Robert Schadt	"	1910	900
William Muess	"	1910	900
Joseph Young	"	1910	900
Martin Healey	"	1911	900
J. McCarty	Wagon service	1912	900

Name	Name of Position or Service	Date of Entrance into Present Position	Salary or Wages
Board of Playground Commissioners			
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	Commissioner	1909	No salary
John J. McGovern	"	1912	" "
Leo Meyer	"	1912	" "
Julius Lichtenstein	"	1909	" "
Ferdinand C. Wolff, M. D.	"	1909	" "
Julius C. Durstewitz	Superintendent	1909	1,200
Maria Durstewitz	"	1911	480
J. Feldman	Janitor	1912	720
Department of Public Works			
Louis Bender	Superintendent	1908	1,500
Michael Hayes	Park Keeper	1907	900
Edward Kealey	" "	1900	900
Patrick Keaveney	" "	1907	900
Edward Kivlon	" "	1909	900
Timothy Larkin	" "	1911	900
Daniel O'Connor	" "	1908	900
John Kehoe	" "	1912	900
Emil Wagner	" "	1907	900
Robert Sautier	" "	1912	900
William Sheehey	" "	1907	900
Edward Braden	Park Policeman	1907	900
Frank Verbist	" "	1907	900
John Sullivan	" "	1907	900
Common Council			
Pat'k H. Duffy, Chairman.	Councilman	1904	400
Frederick J. Anderson	"	1910	400
John J. Delaney	"	1907	400
George LaPointe	"	1911	400
James Larkin	"	1911	400
Otto C. Luehs	"	1912	400
Bernard McFeeley	"	1907	400
August T. Pflugh	"	1910	400
Robert J. Rath	"	1912	400
Harry L. Schmulling	"	1913	400
Tax Commissioners			
Frederick Erxmeyer	1	1913	100
Richard Grube	1	1913	100
Robert S. Pallahner	2	1913	100
Jacob Weigel	2	1913	100
Ernest Fischer	3	1913	100
Dominick Verniaglia	3	1913	100
John A. Cross	4	1913	100
John J. Gaynor	4	1913	100
James Connell	5	1913	100
Albert Kloebler, Jr.	5	1913	100

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